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Inter-Arab Affairs

Salim Al-Huss Addresses Arab League Meeting

LD0308212390 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Aug 90

[Text] In Cairo, the Arab League Council has convened a meeting at the foreign minister level at the request of Kuwait to discuss the Iraqi aggression. The council is still in session and it is expected to issue within the next few hours a statement that will specify the Arab stance toward the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait.

A Kuwaiti draft resolution was submitted condemning the invasion and calling for the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi forces.

Lebanese Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr. Salim al-Huss, has publicly supported the draft resolution and said: The Arab League should adopt an effective measure. He wondered: If the big can oppress the small, then what would be the meaning of the existence of the Arab League, the Islamic Conference Organization the United Nations or any other international organization.

A Palestinian official said: The Arab League cannot allow such a thing to happen.

Libyan Minister Told To Leave Cairo Session

LD0308163690 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] JANA has learned that the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation [equivalent to foreign minister] has been instructed by the Secretariat of the General People's Congress not to attend the sessions of the Arab League's foreign ministers, currently being held in Cairo.

Arab League Statement Condemns 'Iraqi Aggression'

MENA Carries 'Text'

NC0308214590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2049 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA)—The Arab League Ministerial Council has condemned the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait and declared its rejection of any consequences resulting from this aggression.

In a statement issued in Cairo tonight, the ministerial council asked Iraq for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi forces, and affirmed its commitment to preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the League's member states.

Following is the text of the Arab League's resolution:

1. To condemn the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait, to reject any consequences resulting from such aggression, and not to recognize its repercussions;

2. To denounce bloodshed and the destruction of installations;

3. To ask Iraq for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi forces to their positions prior to 1 August 1990;

4. To raise this matter with their majesties, highnesses, and excellencies, heads of the Arab countries, to consider the convening of an emergency summit conference to discuss the aggression and to find ways to reach a permanent negotiated solution acceptable to the parties concerned in line with the Arab nation's heritage and the spirit of brotherhood and solidarity and with the existing Arab legal system;

5. To affirm the Council's firm commitment to preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the member states, to reiterate its concern for the principles stipulated by the Arab League Charter on not resorting to the use of force to resolve disputes that may arise among the member states, to respect these states' current internal systems, and not to undertake any action aimed at introducing changes in these systems; and

6. To categorically reject any foreign intervention or attempt to intervene in Arab affairs, to entrust the secretary general with following up on the implementation of this resolution and informing the Council of any developments, and to consider the Council's extraordinary meeting as in continuous session.

Fourteen countries endorsed this resolution while six other countries abstained and rejected it [as received]. They are: Yemen, Jordan, Palestine, Iraq, Sudan, and Mauritania.

The resolution stated that the Arab League Council issued this resolution at its extraordinary session, which opened in Cairo yesterday, Thursday, at Kuwait's request to discuss the Iraqi aggression, in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of the Arab League Charter, Article 2 of the joint defense pact and economic cooperation among the Arab League countries, and Article 2 of the Arab solidarity covenant, which was endorsed by the third Arab summit conference in Casablanca.

Debate Detailed

NC0408185190 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Excerpts] The Arab foreign ministers' council which met in Cairo has issued a decision condemning the Iraqi aggression on Kuwait. Our Cairo correspondent Hasan Akrami reports the following:

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] In reply to a question I addressed him at a news conference he held after the meeting, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said that the name of Iraq had to be mentioned in the statement of condemnation that was issued by the meeting.

It seems that the issue of openly stating the name of the aggressor country and other issues were hotly debated by the Arab foreign ministers who were not unanimous in approving the decisions which were issued with a majority of 14 out of 21 votes. This contradicts the Arab League law which stipulates the need for unanimity when issuing such resolutions. This has prompted press circles to consider the resolutions of the Arab League's ministerial council resolutions, lacking the credibility of implementation, as feeble.

Iraq, Mauritania, Sudan, Yemen, Palestine, and Jordan abstained from the voting. Yesterday Jordan's papers underlined their backing for the Iraqi stand on its invasion of Kuwait. The Libyan foreign minister withdrew from the meeting on the instructions of his country.

According to information from the meeting, another issue that was hotly debated by the foreign ministers was Kuwait's demand for the formation of a joint Arab force to tackle the situation. This demand was rejected and was not even approved by a majority as was the case with the other resolutions.

Sources that were in close touch with the meeting have told me that the Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs literally told the Arab foreign ministers that his country will not accept a single member of the Al Sabah family in a position of authority in Kuwait even if the heaven falls on earth. [end recording]

Ministers, Groups Comment on Resolution, Legality

GCC Issues Statement

NC0308220790 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA)—The foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] member countries issued a statement this evening in which they emphasized their opinion that point six of the resolution issued by the Arab League Council's emergency meeting, stating the council's absolute rejection of any intervention in Arab affairs, does not apply to collective international measures at the United Nations and the UN Security Council.

The statement, which was read by Omani Foreign Minister Yusuf Ibn-'Alawi, said that, proceeding from the commitment to the UN and Arab League Charters, the United Nations is the international body charged with maintaining security and peace in the world.

The statement added that UN resolutions and measures cannot be considered foreign intervention because the Arab League's Charter stipulates adherence to them.

Hammadi Says Resolution 'Illegal'

JN0408042590 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2140 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (INA)—Sa'dun Hammadi, [Iraqi] Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, left Cairo today after participating in the meetings of the Arab League Council that were concluded here tonight.

Sa'dun Hammadi, the head of the Iraqi delegation [to the meetings], stressed (?Iraq's) rejection of the resolution adopted by the Arab League Council. He said the resolution is legally invalid, unfair, and harmful to the supreme pan-Arab interest.

The head of the Iraqi delegation said the resolution did not win the unanimity required by the [Arab League] Charter on which it was based and which [words indistinct] of the draft resolution, and is, therefore, illegal.

In a press statement, the head of the Iraqi delegation denounced the way in which Article (?Six) of the Charter was interpreted [words indistinct] on a political, rather than a legal basis as the Iraqi delegation had requested after it became apparent that there was a majority supporting the resolution but not unanimity, as required by the article.

He added that the impetuosity and the pressures exerted with non-pan-Arab motives constitute a serious precedent that will harm the Arab League and its credibility and shake the joint Arab action, because this resolution has undermined the efforts of the Arab leaders and their consultations to deal with the situation. He also said that at the same time, the resolution has no practical value after the Kuwaiti people's national revolution has overthrown the former government, which conspired with the United States against Iraq and the Arab nation.

Sa'dun Hammadi concluded his statement by saying the Arab League Council's invalid and unfair resolution only serves the goals of the U.S.-Zionist alliance to strike at Iraq, the fortress and strong shield of Arabism, under the knight Saddam Husayn. He also said the Arab masses will register their denunciation and condemnation of those who agreed to become tools in the feverish campaign led by Washington to impose hegemony on the affairs of the Gulf and the entire Arab world and to protect its criminal Zionist ally.

'Aziz Sends Letter

JN0408191190 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1843 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, [Saudi] deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has sent a letter to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. The following is the text of the letter:

His Excellency Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, Tunis.

I would like to refer to the resolution that the Arab League Council adopted in its extraordinary session in Cairo on 3 August 1990, and to note that the aforementioned resolution is based, among other things, on the provisions of Article Six of the Arab League Charter. In view of the fact that this article clearly stipulates the need for unanimity in adopting resolutions based on this article's provisions, and because the aforementioned decision was opposed by four of the member states, it will then be considered null and void with no effect whatsoever.

Please circulate this letter among the member states.

Please accept my respect.

[Signed] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq.

[Dated] Baghdad, 13 Muharram 1411 of the hegira, corresponding to 4 August 1990.

'Abd-al-Majid Comments

NC0308222290 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2142 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA)—Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that 14 Arab countries have endorsed the resolution issued by the Arab League ministerial council in its emergency meeting, which ended in Cairo this evening [as received] by condemning the Iraqi invation of Kuwait.

He said four countries—Sudan, Palestine, Jordan, and Yemen—opposed the resolution.

He added that Mauritania abstained while Libya's delegate did not attend. As for Iraq, he noted, that under the Arab League Charter it had no right to vote.

Syria's Al-Shar' Approves

NC0408111990 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1058 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA)—Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' left Cairo this afternoon after attending the 19th session of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers conference.

The Syrian foreign minister held a news conference at the airport. He said Syria approves of the decision issued by the Arab League Council which includes clear clauses, especially the one demanding that Iraq unconditionally withdraw its forces from Kuwait.

Replying to a question on whether the Syrian forces have been placed on alert, Faruq al-Shar' said he has no accurate information on this, but noted it is natural for Syria to put its forces on alert whenever a grave situation results from tension in the region.

Asked whether the specter of foreign intervention has disappeared with Iraq's declaration of its intention to withdraw its forces from Kuwait, the Syrian foreign minister said: I cannot confirm this because what happened has placed the region in a tense and grave situation that might lead to foreign interventions.

He stressed that the decision issued by the Arab League Council last night does not conflict with the Security Council resolution. He added that Syria is committed to the UN resolutions and Charter.

GCC Condemns Iraqi Aggression, Issues Statement

NC0308162290 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1611 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA)—The ministerial council of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] has condemned "the Iraqi aggression" against the fraternal state of Kuwait and called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi forces to the positions they held before 1 August 1990.

In a statement it issued after its emergency meeting in Cairo today on the periphery of the Islamic conference, the GCC ministerial council declared its rejection of aggression and of any resulting effects and its nonrecognition of its consequences. It called on the Arab League to take a united Arab stand on the basis of the principles and spirit of the Arab League Charter to end the aggression and remove its effects and to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the fraternal state of Kuwait.

In the statement, the GCC ministerial council expressed its utmost denunciation of and deep regret over this aggression by one fraternal Arab country against another, an aggression that shows disregard for all the bonds and ties that link the fraternal Arab countries and that is contrary to all relations of fraternity and neighborliness.

The statement noted that the council held a meeting under its current chairman, Yusuf Bin-'Alawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, and in the presence of United Arab Emirates Foreign Minister Shaykh Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad Ibn-Mubarak Al Khalifah, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Qatari Foreign Minister Mubarak Ibn-'Ali al-Khatir, and 'Abd-al-Rahman al-'Awadi, Kuwaiti minister for cabinet affairs, to examine the dangerous situation arising from the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait and the consequences resulting from such aggresssion, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the independence and sovereignty of a GCC member, the Arab League, and the United Nations, as well as a blatant violation of all Arab, Islamic, and international charters, norms, and laws.

UMA Contacts Underway on Kuwait Events

LD0308224190 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Within the framework of Maghreban political consultations and contacts, President Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the [Algerian] Republic and current

UMA [Arab Magreb Union] chairman, had telephone contacts with President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali and King Hassan II.

The Algerian foreign minister chaired a meeting of the UMA foreign ministers in order to assess the development of the situation in Kuwait and define a common move that aims to restore peace and provide guarantees for Kuwait, as well as respect of its sovereignty and independence.

During this meeting, Sid Ahmed Ghazali stressed that this situation is likely to weaken the Arab nation at a time when its security is seriously threatened, particularly inside occupied Palestine.

Arab Mini-Summit To Convene in Jeddah 5 Aug

To Seek Arab Solution

JN0308151990 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1502 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has stated that a Arab mini-summit will be held in Jeddah in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the day after tomorrow, Sunday [5 August], to tackle the situation in the Arabian Gulf region.

This came in a statement made by his majesty the king to a radio and television correspondent upon his return to Amman this evening at the conclusion of a brief working visit to Baghdad, during which he met with his brother His Excellency President Saddam Husayn.

His majesty the king held lengthy consultations with His Excellency President Saddam Husayn on the situation that emerged in the wake of the collapse of Iraqi-Kuwaiti negotiations.

The JORDAN NEWS AGENCY has learned that the Arab summit will seek to keep the Iraqi-Kuwaiti dispute within an Arab framework and to contain this dispute by working to resolve all of its causes in a manner benefiting the Arab homeland and serving the higher interests of the Arab nation.

During this visit, his majesty the king was accompanied by the prime minister and the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court.

Source Cited on Attendance

NC0308190590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1812 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Amman, 3 Aug (MENA)—[passage omitted] A responsible Jordanian source has stated that the mini Arab summit, scheduled to be held in Jeddah the day after tomorrow, Sunday, will be attended by President Husni Mubarak, Saudi King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz, King Husayn of Jordan, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, and Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Summit Said Called Off

JN0408131890 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has stated that the available information suggests that an Arab mini-summit will not be held tomorrow in Saudi Arabia. In an interview with Radio France International, al-Shar' said Syrian troops in Lebanon have been placed in a state of alert in view of the sudden tension that dominates the entire region.

Jordan's Badran Confirms Cancellation

JN0408143090 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Saudi Arabia has canceled the Arab mini-summit that was scheduled in Jeddah tomorrow to discuss the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. This was announced by Jordanian members of Parliament who cited Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

The summit, which was announced by King Husayn, was supposed to include King Fahd, King Husayn, President Husni Mubarak, and Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, who visited Baghdad and left there for Saudi Arabia today.

In Cairo, President Husni Mubarak said that the summit may not be held tomorrow, because plans are not yet ready. He said an Arab diplomatic campaign is being waged to compel Iraq to withdraw its forces from Kuwait.

Kuwaiti Minister Rejects Conditional Withdrawal

NC0408153390 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1514 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA)—Dr. 'Abd-al-Rahman al-'Awadi, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, has announced that Kuwait rejects any conditional withdrawal of the Iraqi forces [from Kuwait].

In press statements after attending the closing session of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers' conference, he said no single Kuwaiti accepts Iraq's conditions for withdrawal, noting that Kuwait is a sovereign state and that it will remain so.

He said he has no knowledge of a Libyan-Palestinian plan to end the dispute between Iraq and Kuwait, and he asserted Kuwait's readiness to accept any plan without preconditions.

Kuwait Official Praises Mubarak's Stand on Events

NC0308163390 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA)—Dr. 'Abd-al-Rahman al-'Awadi, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, said that the mini summit which will be held in Saudi Arabia will include President Husni Mubarak, Jordan's King

Husayn, and Saudi King Fahd, in addition to Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad.

At his meeting today with members of the Kuwaiti community in Cairo, al-'Awadi said that Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad is in now in a safe place and that he had telephoned him only an hour ago. He also noted that Kuwaiti Government members are continuing their work from a location in southern Kuwait. He added that he also contacted Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, the crown prince and prime minister, about one hour ago.

Dr. al-'Awadi praised the stand of Egypt and President Mubarak toward the events in Kuwait. He said that President Mubarak, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, and other faithful leaders are continuing their contacts with Kuwait Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad to find a way to resolve this crisis.

Al-'Awadi said that the Kuwaiti borders are still closed and that the Iraqi aggression was only directed against military camps and strategic installations and did not extend to residential areas. He added that there is electricity and water in Kuwait and that the food stockpiles are enough for the next six months.

Concluding the meeting, members of the Kuwaiti community shouted slogans of support for the amir of Kuwait and denounced the aggression. In a statement issued today, they appealed to the Arab leaders to stand firmly and strongly on the side of the Kuwaiti people.

Iraqi Advance Into Saudi Neutral Zone Unconfirmed

TA0805141790 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] It has been announced that Iraqi troops have penetrated the oil-rich neutral zone located between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Senior Kuwaiti officials said that the Iraqi forces that penetrated into the region have tried to force out the workers who are employed in [word indistinct]. However, these reports have not yet been confirmed by independent sources. International press agencies had earlier reported that Iraqis are massing their troops along the Saudi border. It is also reported that Iraqi tanks and other military vehicles have begun to withdraw from Kuwait city.

Zayid, Fahd Agree on Need To Hold Arab Summit

JN0308144090 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1338 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Aug (WAKH)—An official source in the United Arab Emirates [UAE] has announced that UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan and King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, the custodian of the two holy mosques, agreed in their meeting Jeddah yesterday on the need to convene an expanded Arab summit as soon as possible with the participation of all Arab leaders to study the new developments between Iraq and Kuwait calmly and in an honest and fraternal Arab spirit in order to guarantee the higher interests of the Arab nation and safeguard Arab fraternity and solidarity.

In a statement to the UAE news agency WAM, the source said that His Highness Shaykh Zayid's intensive meetings with the custodian of the two holy mosques and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak produced full agreement on the need to contain the Iraqi-Kuwaiti dispute as soon as possible and to contain the crisis resulting from this dispute in a way that prevents its exacerbation, guarantees mutual interests, strengthens the spirit of brotherhood among the brothers, and averts the dangers threatening Arab cohesion and solidarity.

King Fahd Consults Leaders To Aid Solidarity

LD0308193690 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Today, Friday, the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'id received telephone calls from his brothers, the kings and presidents of the Arab states. His excellency, may God protect him, received telephone calls from his brother, His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, his brother His Majesty King Husayn Ibn-Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id, sultan of Oman, his brother His Excellency Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemeni Republic, his brother His Highness Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, and his brother His Highness Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani, ruler of the State of Qatar.

Consultations and coordination took place during these contacts about the current developments with the intent to strengthen the Arab rank and secure its unity, particularly under the current circumstances.

Saudi Efforts Reviewed

JN0808134390 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Aug 90

['Abdallah al-Shihri dispatch from Jedda]

[Text] Saudi efforts exerted by King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz to end the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait are continuing. Within this framework, Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih will arrive in Jeddah from Baghdad. Jordanian King Husayn and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak are also expected to arrive to hold talks on ways to end all forms of Iraqi interference in Kuwait's domestic affairs—an interference that is strongly objected to by the world in general and by the Gulf Cooperation Council states in particular.

Kuwaiti sources told our radio today that Iraqi tanks and military vehicles began to withdraw from the center of the capital, Kuwait, at noon today. Meanwhile, Iraqi forces seized and held some Kuwaiti vessels this morning. The types of vessels are not known. Some of

these vessels, according to sources, have escaped and moved toward the southern part of the Arabian Gulf.

The same sources also said that the Kuwait Council of Ministers held a meeting today under Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah, amir of the state, at his place of residence outside his country to study the situation. Diplomatic circles in the Gulf, talking to our radio, said there was rebellion within the Iraqi Army and opposition to the invasion of an Arab country that supported Iraq during its ordeal and throughout its war with Iran. But no official statement in this regard was issued by Baghdad.

Iraq's Izzat Ibrahim Arrives in Jeddah on Visit

Received by Crown Prince

LD0308112990 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1105 GMT 3 Aug 90

His Excellency Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council in the Iraqi Republic, arrived before noon today in Jeddah. He was welcomed on arrival at King 'Abd-al-'Aziz International Airport by his royal highness Amir Abdallah Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard. Since the breakdown of talks between Iraq and Kuwait on 1 August, Saudi Radio no longer refers to Iraq as "the sister Iraqi Republic"

Received by King Fahd

LD0308145590 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, received in his office in al-Salam palace in Jeddah this afternoon His Excellency Mr. 'Izzat Ibrahim, the deputy chairman of the Revolution Command Council in the Republic of Iraq.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, the crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard.

Departs Following Visit

LD0308185990 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Excerpt] His Excellency Mr. Izzat Ibrahim [vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council] left Jeddah this afternoon. He was seen off at King 'Abd-al-'Aziz international airport by His Royal Highness Prince Abdallah Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard. [passage omitted]

Ramadan Arrives in Yemen With Saddam Message

Recieved by Al-'Attas

JN0308125790 Baghdad INA in English 1205 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Sanaa, Aug. 3, INA—President Saddam Husayn's envoy to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Republic of Yemen Mr. Taha Yasin Ramadan Revolution Command Council and first deputy premier today arrived here.

Mr Ramadan told INA correspondent here that he would convey a message from President Saddam Husayn to President Salih on coordination and deliberations between Iraq and the Republic of Yemen and the Arab nation's affairs and dangers targetting it.

Mr Ramadan was received at the airport by Mr. Abu-Bakr al-'Attas, Yemeni prime minister, Dr. Hasan Makki, first deputy premier, senior Yemeni officials and the Iraqi ambassador in Sanaa.

Ramadan on Salih's Support

JN0308170990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Sanaa, 3 Aug (INA)—Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Presidential Council chairman in the Republic of Yemen, received President Saddam Husayn's envoy, Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, here today. Presidential Council Vice Chairman 'Ali Salim al-Bid and Council of Ministers Chairman Haydar Abu-Bakr al-'Attas attended the meeting.

After the meeting, President Saddam Husayn's envoy told INA correspondent in Sanaa that he conveyed an oral message from President Saddam Husayn to his brother Lt. Gen. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The message stressed that President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi leadership and people are proud of the distinguished relations between Iraq and Yemen. He said that the message also dealt with Iraq's serious concern about continuing joint action and about promoting it in all fields to fulfill the aspirations of the people in the two fraternal countries, and to achieve the Arab nation's goals.

The first deputy prime minister added that Lt. Gen. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih asked him to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn, and his great pride in the fraternal relations with President Saddam Husayn, and that of the Yemeni people and leadership in Iraq's pan-Arab stands. He said that Salih also expressed appreciation for the aid Iraq extends to Yemen under all circumstances.

The RCC member added that he discussed with Lt. Gen. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih current developments in the Arab arena, and emphasized the importance of pooling Arab efforts and unifying stands in everything that serves pan-Arab causes at a time when the enemies and their plots have become fiercer to prevent the Arabs from liberating themselves from foreign subservience, to

implement their hostile policies, to plunder Arab resources, and to interfere in the Arabs' domestic affairs.

Taha Yasin Ramadan stressed that Lt. Gen. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih supports Iraq's pan-Arab stands and its efforts to bring about the Arab's glory, progress, solidarity; and the Arabs' rejection of foreign interference in Arab countries' domestic affairs.

Salih on Iraqi Withdrawal

JN0308180490 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Brothers Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Salim al-Bid, chairman and vice chairman of the Presidential Council, received this afternoon brother Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister in the sisterly Republic of Iraq. He conveyed a letter from President Saddam Husayn to the chairman of the Presidential Council on regional developments, saying that Iraqi forces will evacuate Kuwaiti territory and work to handle the situation so as to serve the higher Arab interests.

For his part, the brother chairman stressed the need to hasten the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from the territory of sisterly Kuwait, and to contain the crisis between the two sisterly states. The chairman urged that all issues be approached in a spirit of brotherhood and understanding, and within the bounds of the Arab family in the interest of Arab solidarity, so as to keep the region insulated from any foreign interference and to ensure the consolidation of pan-Arab security and shielding it against any challenges or risks posed by the enemies of the Arab nation. He emphasized that the leaders and Government of Yemen were anxious to see security, stability, and peace prevail in the Gulf and [Arabian] Peninsula so as to safeguard the standing of the Arab nation and advance its higher objectives.

'Arafat Arrives in Yemen, Holds Talks, Departs

JN0408142590 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Prime Minister Haydar Abu-Bark al-'Attas conferred this morning with struggler brother Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and PLO chairman. They discussed bilateral relations and reviewed latest Arab developments, with a special emphasis on the Gulf to defuse the confrontation between Iraq and Kuwait. Also present at the meeting were brothers Muhammad Haydar al-Masdus, deputy prime minister for developing manpower and administrative reform; Salah Khalaf, alias Abu-Iyad, member of Fatah's Central Committee; the state of Palestine's ambassador in Sanaa; and Colonel Abu-Humayd, the commander of Sabra camp.

Meanwhile, brother Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived in Sanaa last night, has since left Sanaa.

Yemen's President Salih on Gulf Mediation Tour

Arrives in Baghdad 4 Aug

JN0408105890 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0706 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Aug (INA)—Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Yemen, arrived in Baghdad at dawn today. He is accompanied by Vice Chairman 'Ali Salim al-Bid.

Lt. Gen Salih was accorded an official reception in the presence of Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, and Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. National Assembly Speaker Sa'di Mahdi Salih and Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim also took part in the reception.

The delegation accompanying Lt. Gen Salih includes Council of Representatives Speaker Dr. Yasin Sa'id Nu'man and deputy Prime Minister for Internal Affairs Mujahid Abu-Shawarib.

Holds Talks With Saddam

JN0408110490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0818 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Aug (INA)—Leader President Saddam Husayn this morning received his brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Yemeni Presidential Council, and 'Ali Salim al-Bid, vice chairman of the Yemeni Presidential Council. Salih arrived in Baghdad early this morning. The fraternal Iraqi and Yemeni sides held a round of talks in which they discussed their strong fraternal relations and the current developments in the Arab arena.

The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC]; RCC members Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister; and Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Latif Nusayyif Jasim, culture and information minister. On the Yemeni side, the talks were attended by 'Ali Salim al-Bid, vice chairman of the Yemeni Presidential Council; Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, speaker of the Council of Representatives; Mujahid Abu-Shwarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs; Yahay al-Mutawakkil, member of the Advisory Council; and Shayi' Muhsin, deputy foreign minister.

Meets Taha Yasin Ramadan

JN0408135290 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Salim al-Bid [of Yemen] have met in Baghdad with brother Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and Iraqi first deputy prime minister. They discussed the latest developments in the region and efforts to solve the dispute between the

brothers in Iraq and Kuwait in light of all the efforts and contacts exerted by the Arab brothers, foremost of which are those by our country.

The meeting was attended by brothers Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, Council of Representatives speaker; Brigadier Mujahid Abu-Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs; Yahya al-Mutawakkil, Advisory Council member; and Dr. Shayi' Muhsin, deputy foreign minister.

On the Iraqi side, the meeting was attended by brother Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Sa'di Mahdi Salih, National Assembly speaker; and Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information.

Makes Statement, Leaves Baghdad

JN0408140690 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Aug (INA)—President Saddam Husayn has given a dinner banquet in honor of Yemeni Presidential Council Chairman 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Presidential Council Vice Chairman 'Ali Salim al-Bid. Members of the two delegations to the talks attended.

Yemeni Presidential Council Chairman 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Presidential Council Vice Chairman 'Ali Salim al-Bid and their delegation left Baghdad this afternoon at the end of a short working visit to Iraq. President Saddam Husayn headed those who saw off the Yemeni leaders. They were also seen off by 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman; Taha Yasin Ramada, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Latif Nusayyif Jasim, culture and information minister, who wished the esteemed guest a safe return with God's care.

In a statement to an INA correspondent, Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih made the following statement:

We in the Republic of Yemen have followed with great concern current developments between brothers in Iraq and Kuwait. As our country is eager to contain these events and find a suitable solution to them within the framework of pan-Arab action and without any foreign interference, we came to Baghdad and met with President Saddam Husayn and Iraqi officials to hold brotherly talks and consultations. These are part of our efforts, along with our Arab brothers, to contain and overcome these events within the framework of joint Arab action and the spirit of brotherhood and frank understanding in order to reinforce Arab solidarity, to unify the Arab ranks and positions, and to enable the Arab nation to confront its enemies and the Zionist enemy who have designs on Arab wealth.

We express our satisfaction with and appreciation for the deep understanding showed by my brother President Saddam Husayn, as well as his response to brotherly efforts to withdraw Iraqi forces from Kuwaiti territory. This epitomizes his eagerness to deal with the situation with wisdom and to prevent the Arab nation's enemies from implementing their aggressive schemes, to serve the Arab nation's higher goals, and translate the Arab nation's aspirations into solidarity and unity.

Meets Saudi King in Jeddah

LD0408183990 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president of the Republic of Yemen, arrived in Jeddah today. The custodian of the two holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin-Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, welcomed His Excellency at King Abd-al-'Aziz International Airport. [passage omitted]

After a brief rest at the royal lounge, the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, and his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the Republic of Yemen president, held meetings. [passage omitted]

His Excellency Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the Republic of Yemen president, left Jeddah this evening after a brief visit to the kingdom. [passage omitted]

'Text' of Jeddah Statement

LD0408191890 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] His Excellency Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Yemeni Presidency Council, has made a statement to SPA. The text is as follows:

It pleases me to visit fraternal Saudi Arabia to meet my brother the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, and Saudi officials to conduct consultations and exchange views about all the issues of interest to our Arab nation within the Arab efforts and pursuits being exerted to contain the regretful incidents between the two fraternal countries, Iraq and Kuwait. We hope that the Arab efforts will succeed in finding the suitable way to deal with them within the scope of Arab action. This success would consolidate the march of solidarity and unity and will secure stability and peace for the Arab Gulf region and peninsula, spare it all foreign dangers and threats, and guarantee the security and independence of all its states.

We have confidence in the ability of the Arab nation to overcome these events and others by virtue of the solidarity of its sons and their committment to the unity of the Arab ranks and positions, which will enable the Arab nation to confront its enemies and protect its interests and national security.

We in the Yemeni Republic will continue to do our best to consolidate all the sincere efforts of the brothers, at the forefront of which are the Saudi efforts under the leadership of King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, toward consolidating the march of solidarity and toward solving the disagreements between the brothers in a spirit of fraternal dialogue and understanding within the

pan-Arab framework, which secures for the Arab nation the fulfillment of its higher aspirations and more progress, power, and unity.

Arrives in Alexandria

NC0408185490 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1837 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Alexandria, 4 Aug (MENA)—Yemeni Presidential Council Chairman Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih arrived at al-Nuzhah airport in Alexandria from Jeddah this evening on a visit to Egypt. He was received at the airport by President Husni Mubarak. [passage omitted]

Confers With Mubarak

NC0408202490 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] President Husni Mubarak and Yemeni Presidential Council Chairman 'Ali 'Abdallah Silih held a round of talks in Ra's al-Tin Palace in Alexandria this evening. Also attending the talks were 'Ali Salim al-Bid, Yemeni Presidential Council deputy chairman. The talks dealt with ways of containing the current crisis between Iraq and Kuwait.

Conveys Saddam's Conditions

JN0508134690 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Mustafa Bakri dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih ended his visit to Cairo today. He held a fresh round of talks with President Mubarak this morning. The Yemeni president told his Egyptian counterpart that the Iraqi president's decision to withdraw from Kuwaiti territory is serious and he conveyed to Mubarak a number of conditions that could ensure this withdrawal on schedule. These conditions are:

1.The previous Kuwaiti government must not return to power and a new Kuwaiti government must be formed expressing all national trends inside Kuwait.

2.It should be emphasized that no foreign intervention should take place so that peace and stability will not be affected.

3.The other Arab states, particularly the Gulf states, must ensure full Arab rights [as heard] both concerning the border issue or the more important issue related to building the Iraqi economy.

The Yemeni president said that he had asked the Iraqi president that the formation of the Kuwaiti government be decided without Iraqi interference and that President Saddam had agreed. The sources said that Mubarak and Salih agreed to continue consultations between each other and with other Arab parties until the crisis is contained and the specter of international intervention in the Gulf region disappears.

At 0800 today, Cairo time, Iraq began withdrawing its forces from Kuwait. Meanwhile, a highly placed diplomatic source in Cairo said the withdrawal will be completed in accordance with a timetable prepared in agreement with the new Kuwaiti government unless the security of either Iraq or Kuwait is threatened.

Departs After Talks 5 Aug

NC0508090590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Alexandria, 5 Aug (MENA)—Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih left Alexandria this morning, following intensive talks with President Husni Mubarak on the latest developments in the Gulf region in light of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

During the talks, which took place yesterday evening and this morning, the two leaders discussed ways to end this crisis and find a solution for it.

President Mubarak drove from Ra's al-Tin Palace to al-Nuzhah Airport, where the two leaders continued their consultations to find a solution for the Iraqi-Kuwaiti problem.

King Husayn Leaves for Baghdad on Visit

To Discuss Invasion

NC0308122090 Paris AFP in English 1208 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Amman, Aug 3 (AFP)—King Husayn left for Baghdad Friday for talks with President Saddam Husayn on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, authoritative sources said here. King Husayn's previously unannounced trip to Baghdad comes one day after he visited Egypt for talks on the Kuwaiti crisis with President Husni Mubarak.

Jordan and Iraq are linked to Egypt and Yemen in the Arab Cooperation Council. All four nations are also members of the Arab League. In a telephone conversation Thursday with President Husayn, the Jordanian monarch underlined the "need to circumscribe events in the Gulf within an Arab framework to avoid any threat of international intervention."

Reliable sources in Saudi Arabia have said King Fahd was trying to arrange a summit grouping Kuwaiti amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah, Mr. Mubarak, King Husayn and possibly the Iraqi president. Arab diplomatic efforts have coincided with reports that the United States was sending an aircraft carrier to the Gulf.

Iraq last month accused Kuwait of illegally pumping for oil in Iraqi territory near a disputed unmarked border and of pursuing a pro-U.S. oil policy that was undermining Baghdad's economy.

[At 1211 GMT on 3 August, AFP adds in a Kuwait-datelined item, "Kuwait's ambassador in Damascus 'Abd al-Aziz al-Jasim said meanwhile that the amir, along with

Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah Al Sabah and other political leaders who had fled Kuwait, were now near the Saudi-Kuwaiti border.

["But he did not specify on which side of the border the officials were operating.

["Earlier reports from the Saudi kingdom had said the amir and the premier were in Saudi Arabia proper.

["Mr. Jasim also reported that his country's foreign ministry had been set up at the Kuwaiti embassy in Riyadh."]

Talks With Saddam, Leaves

JN0308150590 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1440 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Aug (INA)—President Saddam Husayn today received His Majesty King Husayn Ibn-Talal, monarch of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. President Saddam Husayn and his brother His Majesty King Husayn Ibn-Talal held a round of talks on relations between the two fraternal countries and the recent developments in the region.

Attending the talks on the Iraqi side were Taha Muhyi-al-Din Ma'ruf, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and vice president; Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister; and Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information. The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Royal Court Chief al-Sharif Zayd Bin-Shakir.

President Saddam Husayn hosted a special luncheon in honor of His Majesty King Husayn Ibn-Talal. Members of the two delegations attended the talks.

His Majesty King Husayn Ibn-Talal left Baghdad following a short working visit to Iraq. President Saddam Husayn headed those who saw him off. His majesty was also seen off by Tahah Muhyi-al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister; and Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information.

Iran Denies New Kuwaiti Government Recognition

NC0308161590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1601 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA)—Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad 'Ali Taskhiri, head of the Iranian delegation to the 19th conference of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers, currently meeting in Cairo, has announced that Iran will not recognize any government that may be formed in Kuwait, underlining Iran's recognition of the official Kuwaiti Government that existed prior to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

In a statement to MENA, Taskhiri said that Iran has officially denounced the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and is confident that peace will prevail in the region and that Iraq will submit to international pressure.

Egypt Said Seeking 'Arab Solution' to Crisis

NC0308142490 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] President Mubarak today resumed his contacts with His Majesty King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, and King Husayn of Jordan, who is expected to arrive in the Iraqi capital Baghdad later today.

An official source has stated that President Mubarak's contacts come within the framework of Egypt's active efforts to end the deteriorating situation and contain the crisis between Iraq and Kuwait and to find an Arab solution within the Arab family, thus serving the supreme Arab interests and safeguarding the Arab image before the world.

Saddam Husayn Confers With Yasir 'Arafat 5 Aug

Discuss Palestine, Regional Events

JN0508144890 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Aug (INA)—President Saddam Husayn received Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and PLO Executive Committee chairman, today. They discussed the Palestine question and developments in the situation in the region.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz attended the meeting.

Further on Meeting

JN0508192990 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1832 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Brother Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the state of Palestine, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at noon today. They held a comprehensive review of the latest developments in the region and their Arab and international interactions and ways to counter challenges to the Arab nation. The two presidents agreed on the need to resolve all Arab issues within an Arab framework and to prevent foreign intervention so as to consolidate the unity of our Arab nation.

Brother Abu-'Ammar informed President Saddam Husayn of the outcome of his visits to Libya and Egypt and his contacts with other Arab countries, which were aimed at dealing with Arab issues within the framework of the Arab family and enhancing its unity and cohesion. They also discussed bilateral relations and issues of common concern.

The Iraqi president reaffirmed Iraq's firm support for the Palestinian people's struggle and intifadah and stressed the need for securing all forms of material and moral support for the intifadah to enable it to achieve its full objectives. The meeting was attended by [words indistinct].

'Aziz Receives 'Arafat

JN0508202390 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Aug (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received today Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine.

They discussed Arab and other regional developments.

Attending the meeting were 'Abd-al-Rahim Ahmad and Hayil 'Abd-al-Hamid, PLO Executive Committee members, and the head of the Arab Department at the Foreign Ministry.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets With 'Arafat, Discusses Crisis

'Arafat To Visit Iraq

LD0308165490 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat. The two men held a meeting to discuss the situation resulting from the explosive incidents between the brothers in Iraq and Kuwait. It has been decided that President 'Arafat will visit Iraq to meet with President Saddam Husayn and examine [ways to] contain the situation, resolve the crisis, and deprive the enemies of the Arab nation of the opportunity they are waiting for to interfere in the internal affairs of the Arab countries.

Carries 'Libyan-Palestinian Peace Plan'

LD0408080290 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Aug (JANA)—The brother leader of the revolution has made a statement to JANA in which he says that the Libyan-Palestinian peace plan, which is being conveyed from Tripoli to Baghdad by president Yasir 'Arafat, renders any Arab summit unnecessary, blocks any foreign intervention, achieves peace in the region, saves the world from the consequences of this crisis, and fulfills the wishes of the sons of the affected Arab region.

Plan Said To Be Implemented

LD0508132290 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] JANA has learned that the Libyan-Palestinian peace plan is being implemented, beginning today. All parties voiced satisfaction, and life is gradually returning to normal. Contacts between Libya, Iraq, and Palestine are continuing with the aim of following up implementation of the Libyan-Palestinian peace plan, and according to this, plans for holding an Arab summit were dropped.

Points of Peace Plan Detailed

JN0508203590 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Mustafa Bakri dispatch from Cairo]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Palestinian sources have divulged to our radio the points contained in the Libyan-Palestinian plan to solve the crisis in the Gulf. These points, which were conveyed to President Mubarak by president 'Arafat yesterday, affirmed the need for the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces to the international border with Kuwait before 10 August and starting serious peace talks between Iraq and Kuwait within the Arab League or regional frameworks until a final agreement is reached on borders and oil policies between the two countries has been coordinated.

The initiative stressed the right of the Kuwaiti people to determine the future of their political system, provided this is done in isolation from any Arab or foreign influence and that this measure is taken after the establishment of genuine peace between the two countries.

The last point of the initiative stresses the need for unifying the oil policies between Iraq and the Gulf states as a prelude to unifying these policies in all the Arab countries at a later date.

Egyptian sources told our radio that, during a telephone contact with President Turgut Ozal, Mubarak asked him to postpone any measures that could increase tension in the region, indicating that the Arab states are still trying to solve the Kuwait-Iraq dispute within an Arab framework.

The Turkish president informed President Mubarak that he wanted Egypt and the other Arab countries to show understanding with regard to any Turkish measures that could be taken against Iraq in the near future, if tension continued in the region.

Algeria, Egypt Foreign Ministers Discuss Kuwait

LD0408120890 Algiers APS in English 1016 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Algiers, 4 Abril [4 Aug] (APS)—The Algerian foreign minister, Sid Ahmed Ghazali who is in Cairo in order to represent Algeria in the extraordinary ministerial session of the Arab League had talks with his Egyptian counterpart, Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-Al-Majid dealing with the development of the situation in Kuwait and the efforts of the Arab League in seeking a pacific and a fair solution in the region of the Gulf.

Sid Ahmed Ghazali expressed the preoccupations of Algeria in front of this situation and called for a common Arab position to preserve unity and cohision of the Arab ranks. [passage omitted]

Algeria's Ghazali Confers With Arab Colleagues

LD0408122190 Algiers APS in English 1019 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 4 Abril [4 Aug] (APS)—The Algerian foreign minister, Sid Ahmed Ghazali, following his contacts on the margin of the ministerial council works, conferred with the state minister in charge of the Kuwaiti Ministers Council Affairs, 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Alwadi on developments of the Kuwait [word indistinct]. The Algerian foreign minister had also talks with his Saudi counterpart, Prince S'aud al-Faysal and the Iraqi Vice Prime Minister Sa'dun Hammadi about the necessity to promote the dialogue and negotiations so as to reinforce the Arab ranks' cohesion and to mobilize the resources of the Arab nation for the defence of its holy causes.

Islamic Affairs

ICO Issues Statement, Condemns Iraqi Aggression

NC0408200890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1933 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA)—Dr. 'Abd-al-Rahman al-'Awadi, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, has stated at the conclusion of the conference of the foreign ministers in the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] that the conference has unanimously agreed on a decision condemning Iraq and demanding its immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwaiti territories.

MENA has learned that five countries—Jordan, Sudan, Palestine, Mauritania, Yemen—in addition to Iraq have refrained from approving a resolution issued by the ICO foreign ministers condemning Iraq for its aggression against Kuwait. MENA also learned that both Libya and Djibouti did not take part in the voting. [passage omitted]

The text of the statement issued by the Islamic states' foreign ministers conference on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait follows:

The conference received with deep regret the news of the tragic events that broke out between Iraq and Kuwait, two ICO members. These events coincided with the convening of this conference and took place at a time when hopes were pinned on the imminent success of direct contacts that sincere brotherly Arab good offices have made to contain the crisis that broke out between two fraternal countries and achieve a peaceful settlement to resolve their differences.

The conference expresses its support for the statement that his excellency the ICO secretary general issued in this regard on 11 Muharram 1411, corresponding to 2 August 1990.

The conference condemns the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait, rejects all its effects, and does not recognize its consequences. The conference calls for the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwaiti territory and the return of these forces to the positions they occupied before 10 Muharram 1411, corresponding to 1 August 1990. It also calls for abidance by the principles of the ICO Charter, particularly its provision regarding the need to settle conflicts between member states by peaceful means and noninterference in the internal affairs of any state. It also calls on the two countries to take into consideration the requirements of good-neighborliness; not to try to change the internal regime in any of them by force; respect the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of each state; and refrain from the use of force or threat of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of either of them.

While the conference has taken notice of the Iraqi Government's announcement regarding its intention to withdraw its armed forces from Kuwait, it will follow up the implementation of this assurance without any condition on the part of Iraq. The conference supports the legitimate regime in Kuwait under the leadership of his highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait and chairman of the fifth Islamic summit. It also affirms its total solidarity with the amir, the government, and the people of Kuwait.

Iraq Stipulates Nonreturn of Al Sabah Family

NC0408204290 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1949 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA)—Intense feelings of anger against the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait gripped the closed session held by the delegations to the Islamic foreign ministers' 19th conference, convened to discuss the draft statement condemning the Iraqi invasion. Agreement was reached on the statement without any amendments, despite the contacts and attempts by the Iraqi delegation to the conference led by Iraqi Ambassador in Cairo Nabil Najm.

MENA has learned that Iraq offered to withdraw from Kuwait provided the Al Sabah family does not return to rule, but this proposal was rejected, particularly by Iran, the Gulf states, and Arab countries that supported the Arab League resolution. A number of countries—Jordan, Palestine, and Yemen—tried to introduce amendments to the draft statement. Nevertheless, the conference decided by a majority of 37 states to reject all these attempts despite the fact that Iraq declared the formation of a new provisional government in Kuwait during the discussion of the draft statement.

'Abd-Al-Majid Confers With Kuwait's Al-'Awadi

NC0408172590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1709 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA)—Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this evening met with Dr. 'Abd-al-Rahman al-'Awadi, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs and head of the Kuwaiti delegation to the 19th conference of the Islamic foreign ministers. During the meeting, they discussed the possibility of the Islamic foreign ministers conference issuing

a statement independent from the final statement on the Iraqi-Kuwaiti statement. MENA has learned that the prevailing attitude among the members is to approve issuing an independent statement condemning the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Egyptian Minister Comments on Iraqi Withdrawal

NC0508144790 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 5 Aug (MENA)—Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said he hopes that the Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait is a good omen and the beginning of ending the nightmare which is weighing heavily on the Arab nation.

In press statements after the final session of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers conference, he said that it was natural for the conference to discuss the question of the Iraqi-Kuwaiti conflict as amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah is the chairman of the fifth Islamic conference.

He added: The conference discussed issues that concern the Islamic world and adopted measures to strengthen Islamic solidarity. What remains is to take the steps for implementing these measures.

Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid said that Egypt is very closely linked to the Arab and Islamic worlds. He added: We are happy that Egypt hosted this conference, particularly that Egypt has a big and great role in the Islamic world's renaissance.

The Egyptian foreign minister declined to answer a question on whether economic sanctions would be enough to force Iraq to withdraw. He also declined to answer a question on Egypt's stand vis-a-vis the provisional government which was formed in Kuwait.

Syria's Al-Shar' Talks With Foreign Ministers

JN0208163390 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1550 GMT 2 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 2 Aug (SANA)—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' today met with Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister; and Dr. 'Abd-al-Rahman al-'Awadi, Kuwaiti state minister and head of the Kuwaiti delegation to the conference of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers, currently under way in Cairo. During these meetings, Foreign Minister al-Shar' exchanged views on the grave situation resulting from the Iraqi forces' invasion of Kuwait.

Meanwhile, the Arab foreign ministers resumed their meetings this afternoon to continue discussion of developments and prepare a unified Arab position toward the current crisis.

Sudanese Foreign Minister Views Iraq-Kuwait

NC0508063890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2339 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA)—Sudanese Foreign Minister 'Ali Sahlul has reiterated that his country is committed to the principles of international law and the charters of the United Nations, the Arab League, and the Islamic Conference Organization, which collectively call for the peaceful resolution of disputes instead of the resort to force.

In an exclusive interview with a MENA correspondent, Minister Sahlul responded to a question on Sudan's abstention on a draft resolution on the Iraqi-Kuwaiti dispute. He said that, under the present circumstances, Sudan believes in giving a chance to the ongoing contacts and consultations among Arab leaders to contain the situation. He further said that any measure to be adopted by the Arab foreign ministers or ICO foreign ministers conferences must provide a favorable political atmosphere for resolving the issue rapidly and precluding any foreign intervention which might affect peace and stability in the Arab region.

He expressed Sudan's deep concern and great regret over recent incidents in Kuwait and stressed the need to create an atmosphere which is conducive to reaching a solution quickly.

Minister Sahlul described Iraq's decision to withdraw its troops from Kuwaiti territories as of tomorrow, Sunday, as very encouraging. He expressed the hope that relations between the two fraternal countries of Iraq and Kuwait will once again reflect the desired brotherliness and solidarity.

UAE, Omani, Iraqi Ministers Leave Cairo

NC0308225590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2153 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA)—Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs of the United Arab Emirates, left Cairo tonight after taking part in the Islamic countries foreign ministers meeting and the emergency conference of the Arab countries foreign ministers.

He was seen off at the airport by Ambassador Sami Thabit, director of protocol at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

[Cairo MENA in Arabic at 2159 GMT on 3 August carries a Cairo-datelined report which adds: "Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo tonight after attending the Islamic countries foreign ministers meeting and the Arab League Council's emergency meeting which ended at the Semiramis Hotel in Cairo today.

"Iraqi Housing Minister Tahir Hassun also left Cairo for home tonight at the end of a visit of several days to Egypt, during which he took part in the Arab housing ministers council meetings which were held in Cairo recently."]

Saudi, Bahraini Ministers Leave Cairo 3 Aug

NC0308230690 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA)—Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal left Cairo for home tonight after attending the Islamic countries foreign ministers meetings and the Arab foreign ministers emergency conference.

Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad al-Mubarak Al Khalifah also left Cairo tonight at the end of a visit of several days, during which he participated in the same meetings.

They were seen off by Ambassador Sami Thabit, director of the Foreign Ministry's protocol department.

Palestinian Affairs

PNC Speaker Warns Israel on Anti-Iraq Action

JN0408111790 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 4 Aug 90 Second Edition p 20

[By Sa'd al-Silawi in Amman]

[Text] In the first Palestinian reaction to the developments in Kuwait, Palestine National Council [PNC] Speaker Shaykh 'Abd-al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has warned against Israel using the developments to launch an act of aggression against Iraq.

In an exclusive statement to SAWT AL-SHA'B, he said Israel does not want the good of the Arab nation, and when it saw Iraq as a strong and powerful country, it trembled with fear. Israel is now seeking to interfere in the matter, he said.

He stressed that the entire Arab nation will by no means accept an attack on Iraq, and that it will not stand idly by in the event of any such Israeli aggression.

Asked about the events in Kuwait, he said what has happened is purely an internal Arab affair in which no outsider should interfere. Any interference will only complicate the issue, he added.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih urged the Arab nation to seek an end to this problem in a manner appropriate to higher Arab interests and to prevent any foreign interference, whether by the United States—who is making itself the policeman of the region—or by any other side.

He said the Arabs can solve their problems by themselves, and need no help from others.

The PNC speaker said when the Arabs consider a solution they will take into account the wishes and interests of the Kuwaiti people and the interests of the entire Arab nation from the Gulf to the ocean. He renewed his warning against any foreign interference and any exploitation of this crisis by Israel and its backers to launch an aggression which they have been planning against Iraq with the aim of harming the Arab nation and its security. Such an aggression will be aimed at the entire Arab nation.

PFLP Denounces 'Foreign Interference' in Gulf

JN0408125290 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 4 Aug 90 Second Edition pp 17, 20

[Excerpt] Amman—The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] in Jordan has affirmed that the Iraqi-Kuwaiti dispute must remain within the Arab household. This would serve the interests of both peoples and prevent internationalizing the differences which would otherwise allow the imperialist forces, especially the United States, to exploit these differences and employ them in service of their aims and interests in the region.

In a statement issued yesterday, the PFLP denounced foreign interference—currently led by the United States—in Gulf matters, which aim at dominating Gulf oil and imposing U.S. hegemony and domination over the Arab nation.

The statement says: Arab resources, chiefly oil, are a strategic weapon for the Arab nation which must be employed to serve Arab interests and use against our nation's enemies. This weapon must also be used to confront problems facing Arab peoples; foremost, hunger and backwardness. It must also be used to defend the Palestine question and support the brave Palestinian intifadah against the Zionist enemy.

The statement expressed regret over the shedding of one drop of Arab blood outside the course of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. [passage omitted]

'Arafat Receives Soviet Message on Kuwait

LD0508182890 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] The president, Brother Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Tunisia. During the meeting, brother Abu-'Ammar recevied an important message from the Soviet leadership concerning the current situation in the Gulf region and the crisis between Iraq and Kuwait. The message contained the stand of the Soviet leadership toward this international event and the importance of finding a solution to this issue as soon as possible through Arab efforts in the light of the recent Security Council resolution.

Radio Denounces U.S. 'Hypocrisy' Over Kuwait

LD0508204390 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 5 Aug 90

["Political commentary"]

[Text] Suddenly the United States has reverted to its lofty aims. It was shaken by the criminal act of Iraq when it invaded Kuwait. It began to brag about the rights of man; rights of states; sovereignty; ethics; and human

rights. It began to organize a major international campaign to impose economic sanctions against Iraq, to force Iraq to withdraw its forces from Kuwait. It froze Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets in the United States.

In our talk here, we do not wish to touch on the question of the Iraqi invasion, whether to support it or condemn it, but we are puzzled by U.S. double standards and political hypocrisy. Where were the American leaders when Israel invaded the independent state of the Lebanon and occupied its capital in 1982? What measures were taken against that invasion? Where does the United States stand toward the continuing Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory?

We are raising these questions because U.S. policy has no principles, but stems from its own interests. We cannot but feel bitter when the United States demands that the United Nations is required to intervene to put an end to the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait. It began to move its fleets in the direction of the Arabian Gulf in readiness for intervention in one form or another in the Arab-Arab conflict.

The objective of the United States is to continue its hegemony over the oil-producing countries in the Arabian gulf. It regards the area as part of its sphere of influence. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, in one of its true aspects, constitutes a challenge to the United States and its policy in the area.

If the United States wants to appear as the savior of the Gulf states, then such a thing cannot deceive any Arab, because it is an exposed trick. Its aim is to strike at any attempt to (?break) the ring which the United States has imposed on Arab oil resources. What has made the United States more angry was the increase in the price of oil by 25 percent. This has happened for the first time since the Ramadan war in 1973.

U.S. strategy in the Middle East seeks to ensure the flow of Arab oil to its markets at cheap prices. Oil remains a cheap commodity, and the Arabs should remain weak and in need of U.S. economic and military protection. The United States refuses to accept that Arab oil should become an Arab weapon that this nation can exploit in imposing its will and in defending its pan-Arab interests, as happened in the Ramadan war.

The Arab region is threatened today more than at any time before. The forces that are hostile to this nation see the opportunity as ripe for intervening in Arab domestic affairs. It is imperative that this nation should be vigilant, and it should quickly contain the crisis and arrive at an Arab solution, which will put an end to any idea of being able to interfere in Arab affairs.

The Palestinian stand toward current events stems from this. It avoids condemnation or support, which can only increase the elements of division in the Arab arena. The Palestinian leadership represented by Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat and his brothers in the Palestinian leadership have started to coordinate with all the Arab capitals at the same time and are making constant efforts aimed at reducing tension in the Arab region by all available means, and this is in order to prevent any foreign intervention in Arab affairs; especially when such reports have been pouring in. They quite clearly show tempting Zionist offers urging the United States to embark on a blatant military intervention in the Arab region before it is too late to do so.

Algeria

Kuwaiti Embassy Issues Communique 5 Aug

LD0508145490 Algiers APS in Arabic 1422 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Algiers, 5 Aug (APS)—The Kuwaiti Embassy in Algiers has stressed that "the new free Kuwaiti government and the Kuwaiti popular army have no relations whatsoever with the State of Kuwait, either through origin or choice."

A press release issued by the embassy today said: "The members of this government are Iraqi officers," on this basis; "The new government only represents itself and the Iraqi regime. It does not, under any circumstances, express the will of the Kuwaiti Army or people. This government does not represent the Kuwaiti people. It's composition and existence are not recognized.

The press release emphasizes: "The Kuwaiti people, including Kuwaiti embassies and their staff world-wide, are committed to the existing Kuwaiti legitimacy, and stress their loyalty to His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah, the amir of Kuwait.

Ministry Says Kuwait Invasion 'Inadmissible'

LD0408114790 Algiers APS in English 1011 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Algiers, 4 Abril [4 Aug] (APS)—Algeria expressed deep concern and extreme dismay for the tragic aggravation of the situation in the Gulf following the inadmissible invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces.

In a statement issued yesterday the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said this painful development for the Arab nation, constitutes a precedent with an exceptional gravity. Algeria, which has always opposed the use of force as a mean to settle conflicts between nations, considers that this acts further weakens the Arab world in its struggle for its common cause, Palestine. The statement said it also increases risks of foreign interventions in the region.

The statement calls on all Arab countries to commit themselves to erase immediately this fratricide tearing [as received] and to urgently gather all conditions for seeking a peaceful and fair solution through dialogue and negotiation, which simplies a rapid withdrawal of Iraqi forces in the respect of Kuwait sovereignty and independence.

Renewal Party Condemns Iraqi 'Intervention'

LD0408200590 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] The Algerian Renewal Party vehemently condemns the Iraqi intervention in the Kuwait territory and denounces Iraq's resorting to the use of military force as a means to impose its will.

Egypt

Foreign Ministry Demands Iraqi Withdrawal

NC0308150690 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1454 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA)—The Arab Republic of Egypt has demanded the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwaiti territory and refraining from attempts to change the regime in Kuwait by force. It also demanded that Kuwait's internal affairs be left to the fraternal Kuwaiti people to decide by their own free will and independent decision and that the two countries, Iraq and Kuwait, seek definite ways to resolve the existing differences between them through peaceful negotations.

The demand came in a statement issued by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry this afternoon.

Following is the text of the statement issued by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry:

After the intensive Arab endeavors exerted recently to contain the dispute between Iraq and Kuwait, which resulted in the leaderships of the two fraternal countries' agreeing to enter into a cordial dialogue to resolve the existing dispute between them;

After the first session of dialogue that was held in Jeddah amid rising expectations and hopes among the Arab masses that the crisis was over, the Arab Republic of Egypt was taken by surprise by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the resulting regrettable complications that must have grave consequences for the situation in the region and the future of the entire Arab position.

In addition to the violation of international laws and principles of legitimacy, this regrettable development constitutes a clear breach of all Arab countries' commitment to noninterference in each other's internal affairs. This commitment is clearly stated in the Arab League Charter and has been underlined by the recent Arab conferences at which Iraq played a prominent role in entrenching this commitment and in demanding a deepening of the concept of Arab solidarity.

In light of these facts, Egypt believes that that situation requires that the following measures be taken immediately and without delay:

First: to withdraw Iraqi troops from Kuwaiti territory.

Second: to refrain from attempts to change the regime in Kuwait by force and to leave Kuwait's internal affairs to the fraternal Kuwaiti people to decide by their own free will and independent decision.

Third: to bind the two countries to a specific formula to resolve the existing differences between them through peaceful negotiations.

Kuwaitis Express Support for Amir

NC0308181590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA)—Hundreds of members of the Kuwaiti community in Cairo gathered in the main lobby of Semiramis Hotel today to support Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah and the Kuwaiti Government.

They chanted slogans supporting the Kuwaiti amir and condemning the Iraqi intervention in Kuwait.

The Kuwaitis were planning to stage a march in the streets of Cairo but the security authorities persuaded them to assemble in one of the hotel's lobbies.

Mubarak Receives Calls From Arab Leaders

King Husayn Telephones 3 Aug

NC0308173390 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1717 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak received a telephone call from King Husayn of Jordan this evening after the king returned to the Jordanian capital Amman from Baghdad.

While in Baghdad, King Husayn held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

UAE President Telephones

NC0308181890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1746 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA)—Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, telephoned President Husni Mubarak tonight.

The call followed Shaykh Zayid's talks with Saudi King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz.

Turkey's Ozal Telephones 4 Aug

NC0408101890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0939 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a telephone call from Turkish President Turgut Ozal this morning. During the phone conversation, the two leaders exchanged views concerning the current crisis between Iraq and Kuwait and the volatile situation in the Gulf region.

Kuwait Hopes for Solution Within 'Arab Framework'

NC0408104090 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0933 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA)—Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with Dr. 'Abd-al-Rahman al-'Awadi, Kuwait's minister of state for cabinet affairs, to discuss the developments in the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

In a statement after the meeting, Dr. al-'Awadi expressed hope that the crisis between Kuwait and Iraq will be resolved within an Arab framework. He said Kuwait has faith in its Arab brothers. Kuwait has faith in President Muhammad Husni Mubarak; King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques; and the other leaders, he said.

Dr. al-'Awadi said the crisis is an Arab one and the Arabs will resolve their own problems, God willing.

The Kuwaiti state minister thanked the president, government, and people of Egypt for their unshifting and well-known support for Arab interests and unity.

Dr. al-'Awadi also thanked Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid for Egypt's stand in the Arab League's council meeting, when Egypt vehemently supported the Kuwaiti position, totally rejected any aggression against Kuwait, and denounced attempts to change the government of that country or to interfere in its internal affairs in any way.

People's Assembly Appeals for Iraqi Withdrawal

NC0408132090 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA)—The Arab Affairs Committee of the People's Assembly has appealed to Iraq to withdraw its forces immediately from Kuwaiti territories and to abide by the Arab League's Charter which stipulates noninterference in the affairs of other member countries.

In a statement issued today, the committee appealed to the concerned parties to work toward resolving the crisis through dialogue and negotiations. The statement said that the committee is waiting for the results of tomorrow's meeting of Arab leaders, in the deep desire that the solution for this regrettable conflict will be an Arab one that will not require international intervention.

Reportage on 'Arafat's Shuttle Diplomacy

Arrives in Cairo 4 Aug

NC0408091690 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0907 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA)—Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Cairo at 1150 today on a visit to Egypt.

Meets Mubarak 4 Aug

NC0408133990 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Alexandria, 4 Aug (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak received Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat at Ra's al-Tin Palace in Alexandria as soon as the latter arrived in the city.

President Mubarak and the Palestinian president held private talks for around one hour after which members of the two delegations joined them. The Egyptian delegation included Dr. Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and

minister of planning; and Dr. Usamah al-Baz, first Foreign Ministry under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs. The Palestinian delegation included Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee; Fatah representative in Cairo Zuhdi al-Qidrah; Palestinian ambassador in Cairo Sa'id Kamal; and Hayil 'Abd-al-Hamid, member of the Fatah Central Committee.

Departs for Baghdad

NC0408140190 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1327 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Alexandria, 4 Aug (MENA)—Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat left Alexandria for Baghdad this afternoon after he held talks with President Husni Mubarak. The talks centered on the Iraqi-Kuwaiti conflict and the possibility of resolving it peacefully.

Mubarak Comments on Gulf Crisis 4 Aug

NC0408145390 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1348 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Alexandria, 4 Aug (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak has underlined Egypt's categorical rejection of interference in the internal affairs of other countries and stressed the need for the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwaiti territories.

In statements after his meeting today with the Palestinian president ['Arafat], President Mubarak told correspondents: We hope to contain this conflict through the bilateral contacts we are now holding, to solve it through peaceful means, to prevent the intervention of any foreign power, and to contain it within the Arab family framework.

Asked about the possibility of holding an extraordinary Arab summit to resolve the problem and contain the Iraqi-Kuwaiti conflict, President Mubarak said: The issue of holding an Arab summit is being considered in the Arab arena but we are exerting efforts at the bilateral and quadripartite levels and within a limited group of countries because this could be a better way. If we cannot reach a solution, then we will seek a summit that needs to be held.

President Mubarak added that he and Yasir 'Arafat discussed at length the current situation between Iraq and Kuwait in an attempt to reach compromise solutions for the problem, for the withdrawal of the Iraqi troops, and for the restoration of the Kuwaiti regime. He stressed the need for the success of the Arab efforts so that there will be no need at all to seek help from foreign powers to resolve Arab problems, because this would be a shame for the Arab nation.

Asked if Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and the amir of Kuwait would meet at the mini-Arab summit, which is expected to be held soon, President Mubarak said: The holding of this summit has not been decided yet. We are still exerting efforts to prepare the basis for the talks and for the withdrawal. Much effort has been exerted yesterday and today, and we hope to succeed soon.

Regarding the plans for the Iraqi forces' withdrawal from Kuwait, President Mubarak said: We are continuing the efforts to lay the foundation for the complete withdrawal of the Iraqi forces and we also hope to succeed in this too.

Replying to another question on whether the Arab leaders will ask for U.S. intervention to solve this problem if the Arab summit fails, President Mubarak said: We will not ask for any foreign intervention. The Arab leaders can find a solution to this problem without any foreign intervention. He added: Nothing has been decided yet on the summit. We are exerting efforts with King Husayn, the Saudi monarch, and other leaders in the region, and these efforts are continuing. The Yemeni president is in Baghdad today and Mr. Yasir 'Arafat is leaving for Iraq today. We are exerting our utmost efforts to resolve this problem.

Replying to a question concerning the West's quick condemnation of Iraq while the Arab world took a longer time and whether the reason for this is the Arab countries' fear of President Saddam Husayn, President Mubarak said: Do not understand the matter in this way. We in Egypt are against any aggressive intervention. We waited 24 hours before announcing our reaction and had been making great efforts to contain the situation. We must not be emotional in such matters.

President Mubarak added: The Egyptian statement issued in Cairo 24 hours later was strong, reasonable, and civilized. It was possible to issue a prompt statement immediately after the aggression but we had to understand all the reasons and exert efforts. The same thing happened with the decision of the Arab countries' foreign ministers in Cairo.

In response to a question on conditions announced by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn before attending the proposed Arab mini-summit in Jeddah, President Mubarak said: I am not at liberty to talk about this right now. He added that he is not ready to make statements that complicate matters, noting that his statements must be made in the right direction, the direction that could lead to realistic and practical solutions. He added: Our proposals must be logical and practical so that a solution can be reached without military confrontation.

Answering a question on the basis of Arab solidarity and whether the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait will affect it, President Mubarak said: I do not think so. I can say that Arab solidarity still exists. When the signs of this crisis loomed earlier, I visited both Iraq and Kuwait in the hope of achieving some conciliation. Then suddenly I heard about the invasion. We were shocked by this invasion, like everyone else in our country. And I believe the same is true not only in all the Arab world, but in all of the countries in the world.

The president added: I cannot say that this invasion was prearranged; I can only say that we are making all efforts to find a solution to this problem.

Replying to a question of what the Iraqi Government has given as its own official reasons for the invasion and Presidnet Mubarak's own assessment of the reasons for it, he said: I am not in a position to assess the reasons.

At this point, the same foreign correspondent asked the president: Do you have a different assessment of the invasion?

President Mubarak said: There are no different reasons for the invasion, which is because of border disputes in general between Iraq and Kuwait. The main reasons for the invasion are the exchanges of accusations between the two sides over border areas in general and oil regions in particular.

Commentary Views Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait

NC0408160290 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Bahiy-al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "A Positive Arab Move Is An Imperative Necessity To Save the Deteriorating Situation in Kuwait"]

[Text] After the Casablanca summit succeeded in containing the Arab crises and paving the way for reconciliation and unity of ranks, we said a road is now open to a right Arab vision to confront the dangers. The Arab nation believed that this start would be able to handle the crises in Lebanon, Western Sahara, and southern Sudan, and to push the Palestinian cause to a new stage, where the banner of Palestinian right would rise through a mature dialogue and intelligent understanding of the developments of the stage.

What refreshed all these hopes is that the Higher Arab Committee entrusted with dealing with Lebanon's crisis managed to make a positive stride in the arena of the ferocious Lebanese fighting, represented by the al-Ta'if accord.

Undoubtedly, after the Casablanca summit the Arab countries managed to prove their political presence internationally with a new method that changed many people's view of flexible, mature, and positive Arabian calculations.

When the signs of the crisis between Iraq and Kuwait began, the responsible Arab leaderships, who realize the concerns and are aware of the dimensions of the dangers hanging over the Arab nation, initiated intensive action. These efforts resulted in the agreement of the Iraqi and Kuwaiti leaders to discuss their differences at the negotiating table. However, the whole situation quickly turned into an Iraqi invasion of Kuwaiti territory, turning all these Arab moves to contain the crisis upside down. It is clear that this Iraqi invasion of Kuwait took everyone by surprise and put a new and difficult situation before them, especially since all eyes were turned toward the Islamic countries foreign ministers' conference, currently in session in Cairo to discuss the concerns of the Islamic peoples.

We would like to note an important point here. It is that media circles had criticized the Arabs for their hesitation in condemning the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. In fact, this point needs some clarification. For instance, if the Western countries quickly announced their condemnation of the Iraqi stand from the first moments, it was because they have an interest in supporting one party against the other as the Gulf region's oil concerns them most and as this oil has first and foremost consideration in assessing their calculations and policies.

As for the Arab countries, the matter is completely different. The question here is not one of condemnation or supporting one party against the other. Rather, it is an issue of fighting between two brothers and any harm inflicted on either one of them harms the entire Arab nation. Therefore, it was necessary to wait so that the differences within the same family would not deepen despite the severity of the event and the unreasonableness of what happened.

The entire Arab nation, without exception, views what took place between Kuwait and Iraq as a regrettable development that wrecked all the efforts exerted by the sincere people to reunite the Arab fold. The repercussions of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait will have negative effects on the situation in the region as well as on the future of the collective Arab strategy.

The most prominent bases of reconciliation established by the extraordinary Casablanca summit, which President Mubarak presented to the conference, were:

1.The firm commitment to the principle of nonintervention of any Arab country in the internal affairs of any other Arab country;

2.Variance in views and interpretations does not mean estrangement, fighting, and disunity. The Arab citizen everywhere is looking forward to the day when the Arabs will learn how to differ without dissension, fighting, and disunity;

3.A commitment by the Arab countries to a practical concept of joint defense and its practical applications to the Arab situation disregarding any difference in views or politics; and

4.The promotion of Arab solidarity through dealing with the outside world with firmness and stability as one cohesive group.

The strategy of the political leadership has remained reliant on these and other principles to unify the Arab fold in the face of numerous international challenges, because the Arab nation's enemies capitalized on the abnormal Arab circumstances to fan the fire and destroy all bridges so that striking at the Arab ambitions will be easy.

Thus, Iraq's intervention in Kuwait's affairs and its attempt to impose a new government do not constitute a breach of all rules of the Arab action as much as they represent a severe rift in Arab solidarity. If Iraq had

made its calculations under the burden of economic developments or oil policies, which prompted Iraq to commit such an act, we believe that the Arab duty, which we believe Iraq is concerned for and offered the blood of tens of thousands of its people for its sake, requires Iraq to withdraw its forces from Kuwait's territories immediately and to respect the will of the Kuwaiti people to decide what they want and what they do not want.

The Iraqi people fully appreciate that the unanimous Arab and international support for them during their war with Iran was the voice of right to back the will of right and that this Arab and international unanimity is now equally on the side of the Kuwaiti people. We do not want history to record that Iraq, which valiantly defended the eastern Arab flank, is the same Iraq that places the Arab nation at the brink of a regrettable tragedy.

Mubarak Receives Call From Mitterrand

NC0408162390 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1609 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a telephone call from French President Francois Mitterrand this afternoon. The call comes within the context of the intense contacts President Mubarak is holding with world and Arab leaders to contain the inflamed situation in the Gulf region.

Source Denies Officers Ordered To Join Units

NC0408211790 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA)—A responsible source this evening denied a news agency report that Egypt canceled all leaves in the Armed Forces. The same source also denied this news agency report that orders were issued to all soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers to join their units. The source affirmed that this report is completely false and groundless.

Ghali Comments on Further Iraqi Attacks

NC0508200190 Cairo MENA in English 1955 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Paris, Aug 5 (MENA)—Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali has said in a statement to French television that the Egyptian diplomacy is trying to solve the Iraq-Kuwait dispute peacefully within an Arab framework to avoid any foreign intervention.

He told French television tonight that he did not believe that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn would attack any other Arab country.

Further on Ghali's Comments

NC0608074890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Paris, 5 Aug (MENA)—Dr. Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that what has happened recently definitely constitutes an enormous danger to the future of the Arab world.

In an interview with Channel 1 of French television, Dr. Ghali said: We are trying to prevent a division of the Arab world into two camps, one that supports Kuwait and another that supports Iraq. For this reason, Egyptian diplomacy is trying to resolve the conflict peacefully, he said. He indicated that what is most important is that this dispute should be resolved within an Arab framework in order to avoid any foreign intervention.

He noted that our method of remedying the problem aims at preserving Arab solidarity. We also do not want the conflict to further weaken the Arab world, he said.

Responding to a question as to whether Iraqi President Saddam Husayn will attack other Arab states, Dr. Ghali said that he does not believe so and that the reiteration of such statements is part of the propaganda designed to exaggerate the conflict by talking about domination and a series of acts of aggression.

Dr. Ghali added that he believes the existing dispute between Iraq and Kuwait goes back to before the time of President Saddam Husayn. Regarding the peace process, it is clear that this conflict will distract attention from the Palestinian issue. This is another danger which we are trying to confront, he said.

'Abd-al-Majid Meets Envoy; Iraqi Nationals Depart

NC0608094590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0922 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 6 Aug (MENA)—Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Iraqi Ambassador in Cairo Nabil Najm today.

After the meeting, which lasted approximately one hour, the Iraqi ambassador stated that he and Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid discussed relations between Egypt and Iraq, and he asserted that these are good.

Ambassador Najm said security and order now prevail in Kuwait. He noted that the Iraqi troops will continue their withdrawal from Kuwait.

On the return home of numbers of Iraqi nationals residing in Cairo, the ambassador noted that these are tourist groups whose residence permits have expired and they have to return home, which is natural. He noted that other groups are expected to arrive in Cairo soon.

[Cairo MENA in English at 0852 GMT on 6 August reports: "An Iraqi airliner landed at Cairo International Airport early this morning, the first Iraqi plane to arrive in Egypt since the recent events in Kuwait. The Boeing 747 was coming from the Jordanian capital. There were no passengers aboard the plane when it arrived, but it took off two hours later heading for Amman with 140 Iraqi passengers aboard. Sources concerned at the airport said the passengers will travel from Jordan to Iraq by road."]

'Arafat Arrives in Alexandria 6 Aug

NC0608095890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0950 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Text] Alexandria, 6 Aug (MENA)—Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Alexandria at noon today.

During his visit, 'Arafat will hold consultations with President Husni Mubarak on the latest developments in the situation in the Gulf region in light of the Iraqi invasion of the state of Kuwait and ways to find a peaceful solution for the issue within the Arab framework.

Meets With Mubarak 6 Aug

NC0608120690 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1122 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Text] Alexandria, 6 Aug (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat at noon today. 'Arafat arrived at al-Nuzhah Airport on board a private Iraqi plane earlier today. He was received by Alexandria Governor Isma'il al-Jawsaqi and Palestine Ambassador in Cairo Sa'id Kamal.

The meeting betwen President Mubarak and 'Arafat falls within the framework of Egyptian efforts and intensive consultations by President Mubarak with several world and Arab leaders to contain the Kuwaiti-Iraqi crisis within the framework of an Arab solution.

'Arafat paid a brief visit to Egypt on Saturday, 4 August, during which he held talks with President Mubarak in Ra's al-Tin palace in Alexandria. The talks focused on the Iraqi-Kuwaiti conflict and possible ways to resolve it peacefully.

Following that brief visit, 'Arafat headed for Baghdad directly to resume his talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on developments in the Gulf region and efforts to find a peaceful solution within the Arab family.

Paper Assails Palestinian 'Blessing' of Invasion

NC0608075890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0615 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 Aug (MENA)—In their Monday editions, Egyptian newspapers focus on developments in the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the situation in the Gulf region. The papers highlight President Mubarak's contacts with Arab leaders aimed at containing the crisis and finding an Arab solution for it so that foreign intervention may be avoided. The papers also highlight consultations held by Arab leaders for this purpose.

The papers dedicate their headlines and large areas of their first pages to reports about a Saudi declaration of a general mobilization. In their inside pages, the papers note Arab and international reactions to the Iraqi military intervention in Kuwait and analyses of the event by experts, specialists, and prominent authors. [passage omitted]

Under the headline "When Cards Are Shuffled", AL-AKHBAR expresses its surprise at the strange stand adopted by certain Palestinian elements, who gave their blessing to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. This invasion, the paper says, was practically a life vest for Israel, saving it from the recent international pressure aimed at preventing it from seizing the occupied Palestinian territories to resettle Soviet Jews.

The paper says that when the Palestinian cause needs all the support it can get from the Arab world, we hear news about a cable which the unified command of the Palestinian intifadah sends to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, congratulating him on his invasion of Kuwait and regarding this as the first step toward the liberation of Palestine.

The paper adds that this is the first time we have heard that the thorny road to the liberation of Palestine runs through another Arab state, and that this road involves an invasion by Arabs, using Arab weapons, and treading on the dead bodies of other Arabs, before reaching Israel.

AL-AKHBAR believes that certain Palestinian factions are trying to make use of the current state of tension and discord prevailing in the Arab ranks as a result of this reckless behavior toward an Arab state which has offered much to support the Palestinian cause. [passage omitted]

Kuwaiti Embassy in Cairo Issues Appeal

NC0608113690 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 6 Aug (MENA)—The state of Kuwait has appealed to the entire world and humanitarian and international organizations to take all the necessary measures to provide protection and security for the Kuwaiti people, who are under the control of the invading Iraqi occupation troops, and to prevent the invading occupation army from carrying out its barbaric schemes.

This came in a statement issued by the Kuwaiti Embassy in Cairo, on behalf of the State of Kuwait under the leadership of Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah.

The statement cited some inhuman acts which the invading Iraqi troops have been committing since the first hours of their occupation of Kuwait. These include storming and desecrating places of worship, searching homes, and assaulting inhabitants. The statement adds that all public utilities, including the Central Bank, commercial banks and shops, have been plundered and that food stores and cooperatives have been emptied of their food stocks in order to starve the citizens. Private and public cars were also stolen and sent to Iraq, the statement said.

The statement asserted that such inhuman practices aim to replace Kuwaiti nationals by Iraqis. This, the statement declares, is a blatant violation of all international agreements on the protection of civilians under occupation.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Iraqi Special Envoy 5 Aug

LD0508130390 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Brother leader of the revolution received brother Muhammad Hamzah al-Zubaydi, the minister of transport and communications in sisterly Iraq and special envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Iraqi Envoy Departs 6 Aug

LD0608100990 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0945 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Aug (JANA)—Brother Muhammad Hamza al-Zubaydi, the minister of transport and communications and the personal envoy of President Saddam Husayn, president of the sisterly Republic of Iraq, left Tripoli this morning.

King Husayn Phones Al-Qadhdhafi on Gulf Crisis

LD0608001590 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan telephoned the brother leader of the revolution. Recent events in the Arabian Gulf were discussed during the call.

Sudan

President Supports Iraqi Actions in Kuwait

JN0508143090 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Aug (INA)—Samir Muhammad 'Abd-al-Wahhab, [Iraqi] President Saddam Husayn's envoy and interior minister, has delivered a message from his excellency to his brother Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council in Sudan.

This came during the Sudanese president's reception of Samir Muhammad 'Abd-al-Wahhab in Khartoum today. Faysal Abu-Salih, Sudan's interior minister, and the Iraqi ambassador to Sudan attended.

In a statement to INA in Khartoum, President Saddam Husayn's envoy said that during the meeting, Lt. Gen. 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir expressed his great praise of and pride in President Saddam Husayn's brave, courageous confrontation of the imperialist and Zionist conspiracy by helping the Kuwaiti people's uprising.

He added that the Sudanese president has stressed that Sudan is fully prepared to support its brethren in Iraq and Kuwait on all levels.

President Saddam Husayn's envoy left Khartoum for Djibouti.

Government Issues Statement on Iraq-Kuwait

EA0508175390 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers has issued a press statement on the situation in the Arab Gulf and the Iraqi-Kuwaiti crisis. It reads:

Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, leader of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council, has stated that Sudan is concerned at the developments taking place in the Arab Gulf. (?His firm stand on the situation) is that that the solution of this question should be found within the Arab [word indistinct] so that imperialism and Zionism finds no chance to [word indistinct] and afflict the Arab masses.

We have to trust in the [word indistinct] of the patrons and the Arab leaders, led by the servant of the two holy places, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, whose endeavors have never ceased (?in resolving the crisis). [passage indistinct]

Government Forces in 'Full Control' of Equatoria

EA0408122290 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Juba, 3 August—The Equatoria region military governor, Major General Allison Manani Magaya, has assured that the security situation was stable throughout the region in general, and in Juba and Yei in particular. In a statement today to the daily AL-QUWAT AL-MUSALLAHAH, the governor said that the Armed Forces were in full control of all areas of the region, adding that a military convoy had traveled safely from Juba to Yei, confirming that the rebels' claims that they controlled the Juba-Yei road were false. He said that the Armed Forces were closely monitoring the rebels' movements.

On the progress of the UN-sponsored Operation Lifeline in the south, the governor said that its progress was satisfactory. He explained that there were organized trips to ferry relief items from Nairobi, Kenya, and Entebbe, Uganda to Juba. He further said that relief items had been transported by land from Uganda to Yambio, the capital of western Equatoria region.

Major General Allison Manani stated that the committee deployed to assess the damage caused by earthquakes which hit Juba and its suburbs recently would submit its final report this week to the council of ministers for examination prior to extending necessary assistance to the affected people.

He added that the academic year had started positively in the region. Recently 70 metric tons of books arrived and were distributed to the town's schools, and steps are under way to transport others to the schools of western Equatoria region.

Tunisia

Foreign Ministry Calls for Iraqi Withdrawal

LD0308125190 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] The Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that Tunisia, which has excellent links with sisterly Iraq and Kuwait, is following with deep concern the unexpected military escalation which resulted from the dispute between them.

Out of its attachment to the necessity of preserving Arab solidarity and unity of ranks, out of its belief in the principles of good neighborliness, of not resorting to force, of noninterference in others' internal affairs, in and solving disputes peacefully as so stipulated by the UN Charter and the Arab League, and out of its consideration for the position of Kuwait and Iraq in the Arab arena, and their role in the joint Arab action aimed at realizing the progress of the Arab nation and preserving its pan-Arab security, Tunisia has worked, since the beginning of these events, so that the Arab community can take charge of containing this crisis through the coordination of efforts, consultation, and mutual understanding.

Tunisia deems it necessary that Iraq withdraw in order to create the appropriate conditions for the success of these endeavors. It expresses its belief that the Arab League remains the best framework to solve this dispute peacefully. It sincerely supports all Arab efforts aimed at achieving this goal, and will not hesitate to extend help for their success.

Bahrain

Amir Speaks With Kuwaiti Amir on 'Developments'

JN0408104490 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0945 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Manama, 4 Aug (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh 'Isa Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, held a telephone conversation with His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah, amir of Kuwait. They exchanged views on issues of common interest and the current developments in the region.

Iraqi Envoy Delivers Message to Amir, Departs

JN0508103590 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0943 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Manama, 5 Aug (INA)—Shaykh 'Isa Bin-Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, has received a message from President Saddam Husayn.

The message was conveyed by President Saddam Husayn's envoy 'Ali Hasan al-Majid, the local government minister, during his meeting with the amir here today. [passage omitted]

President Saddam Husayn envoy 'Ali Hasan al-Majid left Manama today following a short visit to Bahrain.

Kuwait

Radio, Television Broadcast Appeals To Citizens

NC0208161990 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Aug 90

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Aug (MENA)—Kuwaiti radio and television linked up at 1700 this evening, and have since been broadcasting appeals to the sons of Kuwait to stand up to the aggression.

The appeals assert that the Kuwaiti Government that is led by its Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah, and his right-hand man Heir Apparent and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim Al Sabah, is the only Kuwaiti Government.

Kuwait Radio Reaffirms Existence, Will To Resist

LD0208170790 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1646 GMT 2 Aug 90

[Text] Arab brethren. Brethren in Islam. The oppressor descended on Kuwait unexpectedly in the early hours of the morning and it unjustly shed the blood of innocents under false pretexts of Arabism. But will his actions be left unpunished? Not at all. We will teach him a lesson he will never forget.

So long as Kuwait is well and so long as our amir is well and his heir apparent is well, we will all stand together and respond to him [the oppressor] so that Kuwait remains free and proud for ever. This is Kuwait.

'Free Kuwaiti Government' Announces Overthrow

AU0208171690 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 2 Aug 90

[Ulrich Tildner report]

[Text] Hours after the invasion of the Kuwaiti capital Kuwait City, the Iraqi units have not gained full control; however, resistance of the sporadically fighting Kuwaiti military units is decreasing. The number of victims of the Iraqi attack is still unknown. Dozens of people must have been killed. The hospitals in Kuwait city are crowded with wounded persons. Iraqi soldiers have also been hospitalized.

Three hours ago, a Kuwaiti radio station transmitted an appeal by a group calling itself free Kuwaiti government, in which the overthrow of the amir was announced. This government, which has been installed by the Iraqi invasion army, has imposed an unlimited curfew on the sheikhdom and claims it controls the capital with revolutionary forces.

The fact that total control is out of the question, is shown, however, by the Kuwaiti television program which continues to carry patriotic songs and calls upon the people of the sheikhdom to continue the fight against the occupation army.

Iraqi Troops Reportedly Head Toward Oil Ports

NC0208202990 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 2 Aug 90

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 2 (AFP)—Significant numbers of Iraqi troops backed by tanks and personnel carriers were heading late Thursday towards the oil ports of Al-Shu'aybah and Al-Ahmadi, south of here, an eyewitness said. "From 7:00 p.m. local time (1600 GMT) to 10:30 p.m., 'ring number seven' (a beltway around the towns) was transformed into a truck, tank and troop transport line," said the witness, whose apartment overlooks the highway.

Iraq invaded Kuwait early Thursday in a lightning operation after bilateral talks in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to resolve a bitter oil production and border dispute collapsed. The Mina Abdallah refinery is located in the area where the new troop deployments occurred.

A diplomatic source here said the troop movement was "logical" after the Iraqi takeover of Kuwait's city center. Other eyewitnesses said calm had been somewhat restored to the downtown area and that only intermittent gunfire could be heard.

Kuwait Radio To Broadcast 'Around the Clock'

LD0208212790 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 2057 GMT 2 Aug 90

[Text] This is Kuwait:

We draw the attention of the viewers and listeners of Kuwait television and radio to the following: Broadcasts

will continue on the currently operational wavelengths for the radio. As for the television, our transmission for Thursday will end at midnight [local time] after the last news bulletin. We hope to return and meet again, God willing, tomorrow Friday morning, on the road to victory.

Kuwait Radio will continue its broadcasts around the clock. We are with you with our souls as a sacrifice for Kuwait.

Says Kuwaiti Forces Still in Control

LD0208213990 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 2124 GMT 2 Aug 90

[Text] Brothers everywhere. The valiant Kuwaiti Armed Forces are controlling all positions except some locations which will be purged, God willing, of the filth of tyranny on directives from the supreme commander of the Army and the Armed Forces—the amir—and our wise government.

500 Kuwaitis Reported Killed or Wounded

LD0308120590 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1038 GMT 3 Aug 90

["Pool" item]

[Excerpt] Baghdad, Aug 3 (TANJUG)—In resisting Iraqi invaders some 500 Kuwaitis have been either killed or wounded, diplomatic sources here say. Iraqi troops continue their military presence after capturing all major facilities and Amir's palace in Kuwait yesterday morning. The situation is relatively peaceful, it is asserted, without any obvious signs of fresh clashes.

Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah had left the country under still uncertain circumstances and now are in Saudi Arabia.

Radio Kuwait, most likely from Saudi Arabia, transmits it broadcasting playing military music and calling Kuwaitis to resist Iraqi occupation.

Western sources said today that several small-sized American oilfields in Kuwait are encircled by Iraqi troops. In Kuwait there are over 3,000 American workers or experts largely in the oil industry. [passage omitted]

Son Says Amir Organizing Resistance

In Southern Kuwait

AU0308132490 Paris AFP in English 1311 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Geneva, Aug 3 (AFP)—The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah, is in southern Kuwait, mobilizing resistance to the Iraqi invasion, his son told a Swiss radio station here Friday.

Salim Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah, who is Kuwait's ambassador to the United Nations, told Radio Suisse Romande that his father was "in southern Kuwait close to the Saudi Arabian border, where he is organizing resistance to the Iraqi occupation." He added that his father had been joined by portions of the Army and by civilian supporters.

The amir's son indicated that most of the Kuwaiti royal family was safe, with some having left Kuwait for other Gulf states while others remained in the country.

The amir's son, who formerly studied in Lausanne and Neuchatel, has been the Kuwaiti ambassador to the U.N. since 1987.

In Saudi Arabia

LD0308161190 Bern International Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] The son of the amir of Kuwait, who is Kuwait's ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, says the amir is currently in Saudi Arabia. Prince Salim Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah said in an interview with the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation that his father was in a region bordering Kuwait. He added that the Kuwaiti Army and civilians were organizing resistance to the Iraqi forces. However, the amir's son said the Kuwaiti Armed Forces wouldn't be able to resist the Iraqi army for long. He called on other Arab countries to take a strong position against the Iraqi invasion.

Envoy in London Says No Government-in-Exile

NC0308134890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1323 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] London, 3 Aug (MENA)—Ghazi al-Rayyis, Kuwait's ambassador in London, has stated that the Kuwaiti royal family does not intend to set up a government-in-exile. He added that a number of members of the royal family are still in Kuwait, where they are commanding the ongoing fighting in the capital and in the south of the country, and are determined to defend the country to the last drop of their blood. The Kuwaiti ambassador added that some members of the royal family are now residing in Saudi Arabia.

The Kuwait ambassador affirmed that he is in direct contact with Kuwaiti leaders, who have stressed their determination to continue the struggle to recover the territory. He expressed his sorrow at seeing Kuwait occupied by a sisterly Arab country and emphasized that regardless of the outcome, the Kuwaiti leadership will continue to defend the country's freedom.

AFP Reports 'Lull in Fighting' 3 Aug

NC0308144290 Paris AFP in English 1430 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 3 (AFP)—Nervous tension gripped Kuwait Friday afternoon after a lull in fighting between Iraqi troops and loyalist Kuwaiti forces and amid reports that the interior and defense ministers had been wounded during the combat.

"There is no curfew in town but nobody is risking going out on the street," one resident said.

Other residents said Iraqi troops had blocked off most roads with buses and were patrolling streets of the capital and its suburbs, after taking total control of the city.

The Kuwaiti ambassador in London, Ghazi al-Rayyis said earlier that fierce fighting took place Friday in Kuwait city between Iraqi and Kuwaiti forces and that there had been a "large number" of casualties, including civilians.

The ambassador said Kuwaiti forces were attacking the Sheraton Hotel which Iraqi troops that invaded the country at dawn Thursday have been using as their command center. But one resident here said the shooting had stopped in the early afternoon.

These reports coincided with widespread speculation here that Defense Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad, whose whereabouts have been unknown since Thursday, had been wounded in fighting with Iraqi troops and hospitalised.

Interior Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Ahmad is also believed to have been wounded while the Kuwaiti ruler's brother, Shaykh Fahd al-Ahmad Al Sabah, has been killed in the defense of his country.

Several members of the Kuwaiti royal family, including the emir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah and Crown Prince Shaykh Sa'id al-'Abdallah Al Sabah, managed to flee Kuwait.

The emir, his son said, is in southern Kuwait near the Saudi border while other reports said he sought refuge in Saudi Arabia after fleeing his palace by helicopter before the Iraqis overtook his residence.

Official Denies Reports on Death of Amir's Brother

NC0308153990 Cairo MENA in English 1516 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, Aug. 3 (MENA)—Shaykh Fahd al-Ahmad, the brother of the amir of Kuwait and head of the Kuwaiti Olympic Committee, did not get killed, Dr. 'Abd-al-Rahman al- Awadi, Kuwaiti state minister for cabinet affairs said today.

Al-'Awadi denied reports of the death of Shaykh Fahd during a meeting with the Kuwaiti community in Cairo.

Witnesses Cited on Fighting, Iraqi Troop Movements

NC0308180590 Paris AFP in English 1751 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Kuwait, Aug 3 (AFP)—Iraq on Friday blatantly defied denunciations of its invasion of Kuwait and extended its control over the emirate with attacks on strategic installations as an Arab summit to resolve the Gulf crisis was shaping up. Iraqi troops, now in full control of Kuwait city, had Friday afternoon blocked off most roads with buses and were patrolling streets of the capital and its suburbs, residents said. Nervous tension gripped Kuwait Friday afternoon after a lull in the fighting between Iraqi troops and loyalist Kuwaiti forces and amid reports that the interior and defense ministers had been wounded during the combat.

"There is no curfew in town but nobody is risking going out on the street," one resident said.

Almost two days after Iraq announced the installation of a provisional Kuwaiti government, there was still no word on its composition or tendencies.

"In any event, it will be a government installed in the wake of the invasion troops, that will have no legitimacy," a Gulf-based Western diplomat said. [passage omitted]

Witnesses told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that a loud explosion was heard Friday afternoon in the Bayan royal palace northwest of the capital and that the building had caught fire. Four Iraqi rockets landed near the Dasman palace, from which Shaykh Jabir fled on Thursday [2 August], forming a large crater several meters (yards) wide, they said. Kuwait city residents also said they heard intermittent firing for half an hour starting at 1500 GMT. Columns of tanks and personnel carriers headed two hours later towards Kuwait's southern regions to beef up their control of the whole country, they added.

"Iraqi troops control the entire Kuwaiti capital and its major suburbs and occupy all the ministries and vital public utilities," a Kuwait city resident said. [passage omitted]

Telephone Links to West Cut Off Since 3 Aug

AU0308204290 Paris AFP in English 2025 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Paris, Aug 3 (AFP)—Telephone lines between Kuwait and the West have been cut off since Friday morning, the French national telephone company France Telecom said. A France Telecom official said it was impossible to phone Kuwait from France, other European countries, and the United States.

Telephone lines to Iraq were still open but overloaded as telephone calls must go through an operator in Baghdad, the France Telecom official said.

Communications between other Gulf states and Kuwait were intermittent on Friday, although not totally cut off, but contact with Baghdad was next to impossible, residents in the region said.

JANA Cites Foreign Sources on Situation

LD0308200190 Tripoli JANA in English 1623 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Kuwait, Hannibal [August] 3, Jamahiriyah News Agency—The Kuwaiti newspapers did not come out today in the second day of the entry of the Iraqi forces into Kuwait. KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY stopped broadcasting news and bulletins for the second consecutive day today.

News pointed out to many fires breaking in a number of buildings following the exchange of artilery fires which was less intense later on.

On another development, Kuwaiti sources asserted the death of Fahd al-Ahmad Al Sabah the brother of the Emir of Kuwait while the Defence Minister Nawwaf al-Ahmad Al Sabah seems to have disappeared and it is unlikely that he was able to leave the country.

The Iraqi News Agency reported that Taha Yasin Ramadan the first deputy prime minister of Iraq has headed today to Sanaa carrying a letter from President Saddam Husayn to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Republic of Yemen.

It also reported that Izzat Ibrahim had also left Baghdad heading for Saudi Arabia on a visit it did not give any detail about.

Crown Prince Chairs Cabinet Meeting

LD0408050190 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0454 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] A secret meeting of the Kuwaiti Cabinet demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from its soil. Yesterday's meeting, chaired by Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shayk Sa'd al-'Abdullah al-Salim, urged Kuwaitis not to lose hope, the Kuwaiti news agency KUNA told the PRESS ASSOCIATION. The cabinet assessed Arab and international reaction to the invasion, according to KUNA's source, a cabinet secretariat official. It appealed to "the brave people of Kuwait" to continue steadfast in the conviction victory is imminent "with God's will", he was quoted as saying.

The official welcomed an Algerian statement which strongly condemned the Iraqis and called for unconditional withdrawal.

KUNA also reported that Iraq had succeeded in jamming Kuwaiti Radio broadcasts inside the country.

Amir Rejects Talks Unless Iraq Withdraws

LD0408082890 Dubayy Domestic Service in English 0530 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] A Kuwaiti minister said yesterday that the Amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah, will refuse to hold any negotiations with the Iraqi president unless he withdraws his troops completely from Kuwait.

'Abd al-Rahman al-'Awadi, minister of state for cabinet affairs in the Kuwaiti government, said he was in constant touch with Shaykh Jabir. He added that the Arab condemnation of the Iraqi invasion was not enough and that the foreign ministers should have taken measures against Iraq and implemented an Arab defense pact.

Rejects Summit if Saddam Present

JN0408113890 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo-based AL-AHRAM today cited 'Abd-al-Rahman al-'Awadi, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, as saying that Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah will not attend the minisummit expected to convene in Jeddah tomorrow if Iraqi President Saddam Husayn participates in it.

Iraqi Troops Reported Deployed Near Saudi Border

NC0408142590 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 4 (AFP)—Iraqi troops deployed Saturday in the oil-rich Kuwaiti-administered "neutral zone," seven kilometers (4.3 miles) from the Saudi border, an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporter at the scene witnessed. The Iraqi soldiers set up positions in the Ra's al-Zawr segment of the neutral zone, jointly administered by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

But Iraq on Saturday denied that it had massed troops in the area between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, a spokesman cited by the official Iraqi INA news agency said. U.S. President George Bush late Friday warned Iraq against venturing into Saudi Arabia in a clear signal to Baghdad that Washington was prepared to use military force if the kingdom were threatened.

His warning came after the U.S. State Deparment said Iraqi troops were reportedly within eight kilometers (five miles) of the Saudi border. The Kuwaiti-Saudi frontier passes through the 5,700 square-kilometer (2,200 square mile) zone. Iraqi troops invaded Kuwait at dawn Thursday [2 August] after the collapse of Iraqi-Kuwaiti talks in Saudi Arabia on Wednesday [1 August] over a bitter dispute on oil production quotas and border markings.

Al-'Awadi Says New Government Has No Kuwaitis

NC0408190990 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1853 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA)—Dr. 'Abd-al-Rahman al-'Awadi, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, has declared at the conclusion of the Islamic foreign ministers conference that the so- called "provisional government" that Iraq has declared in Kuwait does not have any Kuwaiti nationals. He said that none of the names are Kuwaiti, noting that there is no single Kuwaiti who would agree to participate in this action. He said that the Islamic conference has unanimously approved a resolution condemning Iraq and demanding that it withdraw immediately from Kuwaiti territory.

'Iraqi Popular Army' Said Deployed in Streets

JN0408205690 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Aug 90

['Abdallah al-Shihri dispatch from Jeddah]

[Text] Suspicions have begun to grow among the Kuwaiti people about the seriousness of the Iraqi military withdrawal beginning tomorrow, as Baghdad had promised, after scores of thousands of Iraqi popular army members arrived in Kuwait today and began deploying in most of Kuwait's streets, armed with rifles and submachine guns.

Kuwaiti sources, which our radio telephoned this evening in Kuwait after great difficulty, say that continuous acts of plundering are taking place, the latest of which was [words indistinct] that belong to well-known Kuwaiti families, including the families of [name indistinct] and al-Babtin.

The sources add that simple demonstrations were staged this evening in which demonstrators carried pictures and placards supporting Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah and his heir apparent, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim Al Sabah. Leaflets were also distributed inside some mosques after the afternoon prayer condemning the Iraqi invasion, rejecting the provisional government, and stressing the continued popular support for the legitimacy represented by Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad.

Official and popular Kuwaiti sources have denied that any of the nine members of the new government is known to the Kuwaiti people. Most suspected the names and said they were illusionary, or, at best, may be names of Iraqi officers from the Popular Army. It is worth mentioning that the Gulf Cooperation Council member states, together with most Arab and world countries, still refuse to recognize the provisional government, which they say is illegitimate.

With regard to Arab meetings, the Saudi monarch, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, today held talks with Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and his deputy, 'Ali Salim al-Bid, who left Jeddah for Cairo this evening. The talks dealt with the situation in Kuwait and the way to restore things to what they were through peaceful means that can guarantee that Arab blood will not be spilled and Arab wealth not squandered.

'Sources' Say 'Between 600 and 800' Casualties

OW0508041190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, Aug. 5 KYODO—The Iraqi-installed provisional government of Kuwait named a nine-member cabinet Saturday [4 August], while Kuwaiti officials claimed the new regime is a "puppet" of Iraq. The state-run Baghdad Television said the nine new cabinet ministers, led by Colonel 'Ala' Husayn 'Ali as prime minister, will replace the government of Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah, who fled to Saudi Arabia during Iraq's invasion on Thursday [2 August].

Although the cabinet ministers were said to be Kuwaiti Army officers, a spokesman for the Kuwait Embassy in Tunis said they were all Iraqi and further identified the new prime minister as the adopted son-in-law of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

In addition to being prime minister, 'Ali was also indentified as new commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, as well as acting minister of defense and the interior, according to the Iraqi news agency. Major Walid Sa'ud Muhammad 'Abdullah was named the foreign minister, the news agency said.

'Ali in a letter to Husayn has expressed a will to meet to discuss the border issue between the two nations, which Iraqis allege sparked their predawn sweep into Kuwait.

Kuwaiti authorities claim that Iraqi troops have breached the old neutral zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and have advanced to within 2 kilometers of the Saudi border. Baghdad has denied the allegations.

Meanwhile, sources in Kuwaiti hospitals indicated that between 600 and 800 people have been killed or injured since the invasion began Thursday. Most of the casualties appear to have been soldiers from both sides but details were unavailable.

Iraq has said it would begin withdrawing its troops on Sunday, though foreign observers remain skeptical.

Reports reaching Cairo said that following the invasion, a national general mobilization has been revived in Iraq and a 140,000-strong volunteer organized to be dispatched corps to Kuwait.

Kuwaiti Jets Attack Iraqi Military Headquarters

NC0508101290 Paris AFP in English 1005 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Amman, Aug 5 (AFP)—Kuwaiti jets early Sunday attacked Iraq's military command headquarters in Kuwait city, a diplomatic source at the Kuwaiti Embasssy said here. Mirage jets targeted the Iraqi central command located in the al-Jahra' section of the city, the source added. But he did not say where the attacking planes had been based.

Iraqi troops, who invaded Kuwait early Thursday, on Sunday began leaving the tiny oil-rich emirate, according to the Iraqi News Agency. Baghdad said its forces entered Kuwait at the request of an interim government that had ousted the ruling Al Sabah family. But the attack also came in the midst of Iraqi charges that Kuwait had deliberately exceeded its oil production quota as part of a U.S.-inspired plot to drive oil prices down.

32 Iraqi Helicopters Downed

JN0508124690 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Aug 90

['Abdallah al-Shihri dispatch from Riyadh]

[Text] Kuwaiti sources residing in the Gulf have confirmed to our radio that two Kuwait Air Force Mirages today shelled the headquarters of the Iraqi forces in the Kuwaiti al-Jahra' Governorate, west of the capital near the border with Iraq, and returned safely to their bases.

These sources added that since the beginning of the Iraqi invasion and until this morning, Kuwaiti resistance had succeeded in shooting down 32 Iraqi helicopters.

The sources also denied that Iraq had honored its pledge to withdraw from Kuwait, with the exception of some position in the heart of the capital. They said that Iraqi tanks, guns, and military equipment are still deployed in the Kuwaiti capital and its suburbs.

Embassy in Malaysia Denounces 'Puppet Government'

BK0508113090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0919 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 5 (AFP)—The Kuwaiti Embassy in Malaysia on Sunday denounced the new Kuwaiti government formed by Iraq as a "puppet government" and an unacceptable outcome of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The embassy said in an unsigned statement that it denounces the so-called "new Kuwaiti government" which was set up by the invading Iraqi regime. The statement said the embassy "asserts that the Kuwaiti people cannot accord any importance to this alleged government, as it is one of the unacceptable outcomes of the vicious aggression against Kuwait by the Iraqi regime, an aggression that is denounced by the world in its entirety.

"The embassy confirms its allegiance to his highness the emir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah, and to the government of his highness the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'ad al-'Abdallah al-Salim Al Sabah," the statement said.

It also issued a warning "against any dealings with any party affiliated with the puppet government."

Newsmen Reportedly Witness Troop Withdrawal

JN0508130390 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Aug (INA)—Foreign reporters and newsmen representing Arab and world news media arrived in sisterly Kuwait today. Near the Iraq-Kuwait border, the newsmen saw the withdrawing Iraqi units moving in organized columns along the land route. The newsmen also met with a number of Kuwaiti officials and citizens following the defeat of the tyrant clique, the successful revolution of the proud Kuwaitis, the restoration of normal life, and the great calm and stability now prevailing.

Envoy in Austria Calls for International Help

AU0508141990 Vienna KURIER in German 5 Aug 90 p 4

[Gunther Baumann report on interview with 'Abd al-Hamid 'Abdallah al-Awadi, Kuwaiti ambassador to Austria, in Geneva; date not given: "We Have Helped Iraq—Now We Must Suffer"]

[Text] Ambassador al-Awadi has said that "even a week ago I would have considered an Iraqi invasion of a fraternal country impossible. We are perplexed."

Kuwait is perplexed but knows what it must do. The super-rich miniature state on the Persian Gulf has initiated hectic diplomatic activities in order to regain its sovereignty with international help. The possible consequences of the Iraqi invasion are seen in a gloomy light. In Kuwait's view there is more at stake than the oil supply and the price of gasoline. As Ambassador al-Awadi told KURIER: "Once before a dictator started a world war through an attack on a small country: Adolf Hitler. On that occasion the world initially remained silent. If this were to happen again this time, it might also cross Iraq's Saddam Husayn's mind to conquer one country after the other."

The diplomat sees the reasons for the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in a way similar to international commentators: "Saddam Husayn is facing enormous economic problems, therefore he thought it was a good idea to create unrest abroad."

Nobody has ever heard of those Kuwaiti revolutionaries who allegedly asked Iraq for help, the ambassador said. The attack on Kuwait was an assault on friends: "During the war between Iran and Iraq we supported Baghdad with $13 billion and with 100,000 barrels of oil a day. As a consequence we had to put up with Iranian missile attacks and an attempt on the life of our amir. In return, so to speak, we have now been attacked—while Iran has disapproved of the invasion."

Saddam Husayn's accusation that Kuwait is stealing Iraqi oil is absolutely unfounded, Ambassador al-Awadi said: "The drilling stations in question are located one km within our territory; the border between Kuwait and Iraq has been established in a binding way through three international agreements since 1913."

Al-Awadi has stated that only two months ago Kuwait's amir paid an official visit to Baghdad where he received the highest Iraqi order. The diplomat still hopes to be a witness to a "short nightmare, which will soon be over:" "The world must simply come to our assistance, even if only out of their own interests. After all, this conflict does not only involve small Kuwait. The entire region is in danger. If the superpowers fail to intervene they must expect to pay a high price. Fortunately, the United States and the USSR are in agreement as far as the question of Kuwait is concerned."

The ambassador said that even countries like Austria can make their contribution to solve this crisis: "It is a good thing that Vranitzky and Mock condemned the invasion. Yet this is not enough. A total economic boycott of Iraq must follow, and Austria must join it. After all, Austria has always had a good antenna for questions related to the Arab world. Moreover, it was itself exposed to a lot of suffering under the dictatorship of Hitler."

Al-Awadi is also expecting the Arab League to intervene in this crisis as a regulating force: "Some Arab countries have immediately rejected the invasion. The others are not happy with the new situation either."

The Kuwaiti ambassador is currently swamped with calls from exiled Iraqis who express their consternation at the war. "'Abd al-Hamid 'Abdallah al-Awadi said, "I am very good friends with the Iraqi ambassador in Vienna. We are like brothers. Even for many people from Iraq the invasion is a shock."

If Saddam Husayn were to continue the occupation of Kuwait, al-Awadi expects his country's army to offer armed resistance.

Does he himself have relatives at home for whose lives he must now fear? The diplomat said that "in this situation it is not so important if a family member is killed. The only thing that counts is the fatherland."

Amir Cites International Support

NC0508181890 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, and Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah Al Sabah, the crown prince and prime minister, have addressed two speeches to the Kuwaiti people.

In his speech, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad expressed pain and sorrow over what he termed the unjust aggression on Kuwait. He said that the aggression came from a close brother and neighbor whom we supported in his tribulation. He praised the courageous stand of the Kuwaiti Armed Forces and said that Kuwait is not alone in confronting the aggression but is being supported by the Arabs, Muslims, and all countries.

Appeals to People To Resist

JN0508182290 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Aug 90

['Abdallah al-Shihri dispatch from "the Gulf"]

[Text] The amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah, issued an appeal today to the Kuwaiti people to continue resisting the Iraqi occupation. He said that Kuwait is not alone in its battle. The appeal came over the clandestine station that owes allegiance to him and to his legitimate government and which resumed its transmission again at 1400 local time.

Shaykh Jabir said he was convinced that the Iraqi aggressor could not undermine national unity. He added: I regret to say that the aggressor is a neighbor whom we supported in difficult times.

Shaykh Jabir pointed out that all the Arabs and Muslims stand by the Kuwaitis in addition to the support of the rest of the world, which did not hesitate to condemn the aggression.

The Kuwaiti amir's speech is expected to be broadcast this evening from Gulf radio stations and from the U.S. television network, Cable News Network.

As for the internal Kuwaiti situation, during a telephone call received today from inside Kuwait, a Kuwaiti source told me that Iraq has sent fresh concentrations from the popular army to occupy areas from which the Iraqi tanks, armor, and Iraqi Armed Forces will withdraw. The source told me that a curfew was imposed 30 minutes ago and will last until 0700 tomorrow. The source also noted that, despite the calm prevailing in Kuwait now, intermittent clashes are occurring between the pockets of Kuwaiti resistance and the Iraqi forces of aggression. The source finally said that demonstrators, including women and children, today roamed some Kuwaiti streets denouncing the Iraqi invasion and voicing loyalty to the leadership of Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah.

Royal Family Members Fly to UK 5 Aug

LD0508183590 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1808 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Members of the Kuwaiti royal family flew into Heathrow today aboard a specially-chartered jet. The 16-strong group, including a number of women and children were met by officials from the Kuwaiti Embassy in London. The group used the airport's high-security lounge to avoid the normal exit channels.

Airport authorities declined to confirm the identity of any of the group. But a Heathrow security officer said: "They were minor members of the royal family and security was at a premium. There were armed police on duty and everyone seemed very secretive about the whole event."

Airport sources believed the specially-chartered Kuwaiti Airways Boeing 767 jet flight originated in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

The party was met at the airport by the Kuwaiti Ambassador to London, Ghazi al-Rayyis. "They have come here from Kuwait. We have our ways of getting them out of the country. They were on the border of Kuwait and another country," he said later.

The Kuwaiti Embassy said in a statement the group was carrying "a message of hope and reassurance from his highness the emir and the Kuwaiti Government to the Kuwaiti citizens of the United Kingdom." The party would later go on to other European capitals to convey the same message to other Kuwaiti expatriates, it added.

Those who had flown in said 700 Kuwaitis had been killed since the invasion, including six members of the royal family, according to the Kuwaiti Embassy. Ambassador Ghazi al-Rayyis had been told that a further three or four of the royal family were missing. Another 60 civilians had been "executed because they would not work with the Iraqis," said embassy spokesman al-Khubayzi.

Situation in Kuwait, Iraqi 'Withdrawal' Reported

JN0508191590 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1712 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Hasan al-Kashif dispatch from al-Basrah]

[Text] On my way from the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border to the heart of Kuwait city, I saw about 100 tanks, armored vehicles, and military trucks on their way back to Iraq on the first day of implementing the Iraqi withdrawal plan according to the timetable.

The Iraqi-Kuwaiti border post, al-'Abdali, was empty except for the Iraqi Army. There was no trace of a battle at that border post. Along the entire road connecting al-'Abdali to the center of Kuwait city, a 100-km distance, we saw Iraqi armor, artillery pieces, and air defense weapons.

At the Kuwaiti Defense Ministry area and the al-Mutla' area, we saw the remains and traces of a battle—destroyed armor and vehicles and damage to the Defense Ministry gates.

Iraqi Army personnel and Popular Army volunteers are directing traffic in Kuwait city, which witnessed movement today despite the curfew. Traffic was moderate and the shops are closed but not damaged. The center of the town looks as it does on a holiday. Asian workers stood as spectators while passengers in cars, Kuwaitis and other Arabs, were talking to Iraqi soldiers stationed at various places, such as al-Jahra' gate and the corniche road and all the vital centers in the city, which is under martial conditions but without the sound of bullets or shells.

Popular Army vanguards arrived in Kuwait and some of them are waiting at the border.

The beginning of the Iraqi withdrawal and the calm do not mean an absence of tension and dangers. President Saddam Husayn ordered the formation today of 11 new divisions and sent messages to the Soviet and Chinese leaderships. His envoys carried messages to the presidents of Turkey and some Arab countries.

The Provisional Free Kuwait Government radio is heard well in Kuwait. It carries emotional slogans and praises Prime Minister 'Ala' Husayn 'Ali.

The Iraqi-Kuwaiti borders will open tomorrow for the Kuwaiti, Arab, and Foreign nationals residing in Kuwait. Iraqi vegetables will also be allowed to enter Kuwait unconditionally.

Amir Appeals to Kuwaiti People

LD0508200390 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1902 GMT 5 Aug 90

["Appeal to the Kuwaiti People" by the Amir of Kuwait His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah, time and place not given—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. O ye who believe! Persevere in patience, and constancy; vie in such perseverance; strengthen each other; and fear God; that ye may prosper.

Thanks be to God, peace and prayers to the messenger of God.

Dear brothers and sisters,

Peace, God's mercy and blessing be upon you,

O sons of our noble people! O people of Kuwait! O sons of the first generation which had crossed the seas of the impossible and readily sacrificed blood and sweat for Kuwait to be powerful and proud. I speak to you today with feelings of pain and sadness pressing my heart—pain because our dear Kuwait was subjected to sinful aggression aimed against our land and people, after this small, secure, and peaceable country was invaded by hundreds of tanks, and hundreds of thousands of soldiers poured into it, and squadrons of aircraft thundered in its pure sky, spreading terror and destruction. What saddens us is that the source of this sinful aggression was not a known enemy, thus we would have been able to safeguard against its evil; or one far from us, thus we would have suspected it; it is highly regrettable that the aggresion came from a brother and a neighbor, whom we have supported in his ordeal and stood by in his hardship, and we suffered what we have suffered as a result of this.

We used to say that that was the duty of fraternity, Arabism, and neighborliness, but our reward was what you have seen and known and what we have suffered. Where is fraternity, Arabism, and the rights of neighborliness? We have nothing to say regarding this but "For us God suffices, and He is the best disposer of affairs."

Brothers and sisters, if the aggression ['idwan] has been able to occupy our land, it will not be able to occupy our resolve. If the aggressors have occupied our public installations and utilities, they will never be able to seize our will. Our resolve and will are the resolve and will of our fathers and forefathers who face the most difficult challenges; they did not yield and they did not submit to aggression. The Kuwait of today is that of yesterday: the land of dignity and honor, the country of men, and the land where heroes grow. It has not bowed its head to invaders nor has it lowered its forehead to aggressors. History has seen that Kuwait has passed through many perils and great pains, and has been subjected to numerous attacks and invasions over time. However, with the Kuwaitis' steadfastness, determination, and faith Kuwait remained free, proud, lofty, and honorable, with pure soil and high dignity.

Brothers and sisters, O offspring of this generation of the Kuwaiti people, history will record that you have faced the most ferocious of perils, but you did not become tranquil. You suffered the bleakest of hours, but did not weep. You confronted the tyranny of power, but did not submit. History will record that you stood united facing aggression, and that the aggressors did not find a gap in your line to penetrate through to strike against our unity and the cohesion of our people.

Sons of Kuwait, history will record on pages of pride and dignity, as it did for your fathers and forefathers before you, your brave stand and valiant resistance and that of your Armed Forces, army national guard and police, in confronting the legions of aggression with firm hearts and faith in God, and believing in every grain of the pure soil of the homeland that was irrigated by your fathers and forefathers with blood and sweat.

Brothers, we are not alone in facing the aggression. Arabs and Muslims are with us, as well as the countries of the world that have not hesitated a moment in raising their voices high in denunciation and condemnation of the aggression. In addition, we are right in warding off injustice and aggression from our homeland, protecting our honor, and defending our sovereignty and independence. God is with us all, He is the best master and supporter. Peace and God's blessings be upon you.

Iraqi Forces Reportedly Kill Opposition Leader

JN0508203090 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2008 GMT 5 Aug 90

['Abdallah al-Shihri dispatch from Gulf]

[Excerpts] Saudi Monarch King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz met with Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim Al Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, in Jeddah today. Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz attended the meeting. Shaykh Sa'd arrived in Jeddah today aboard a private Saudi plane. He was received and later seen off by Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz. [passage omitted]

In another development, Kuwaiti sources, who spoke to us this evening, cited Arab citizens who have succeeded in escaping to Gulf states as saying that the Iraqi forces killed Kuwaiti opposition leader Ahmad al-Sa'dun after he refused to lead a government loyal to Baghdad and expressed his loyalty to the legitimate Kuwaiti Government led by Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah.

Embassy in Cairo Expresses Allegiance to Amir

NC0508204890 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] The Kuwaiti Embassy in Cairo has emphasized its allegiance to the government of Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah that is chaired by Kuwaiti Heir Apparent Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim Al Sabah.

In a statement today, the embassy denounced the so-called provisional Kuwaiti government that Iraq has formed of Iraqi officers.

Amir's Address Distributed in Cairo 5 Aug

NC0508210590 Cairo MENA in English 2049 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, Aug 5 (MENA)—The Embassy of Kuwait here distributed tonight the text of Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmed Al Sabah's speech addressed to the Kuwaiti people. Shaykh Jabir expressed his extreme sorrow over Iraq's aggression against Kuwait.

The amir of Kuwait referred to the Kuwaiti resistence, adding that Arabs and Muslims support Kuwait in face of the aggression. He added that countries of the world have condemned the aggression.

Embassy in Morocco Denounces New Regime

LD0508212790 Rabat RTM Television Network in Arabic 2030 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] The Kuwaiti Embassy in Morocco has condemned the so- called new Kuwaiti government formed by the Iraqi regime.

In a communique issued today, the Kuwaiti Embassy stressed that the Kuwaiti people cannot pay any attention to this alleged government, and that it cannot cooperate with it. The embassy stressed its loyalty to the government of the Amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah.

Shiite, Other Prisoners Reportedly Escape

NC0608081890 Cairo MENA in English 0627 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Text] Some 1,300 prisoners were reported to have escaped from the Kuwaiti central jail due to the state of chaos created in the country due to the Iraqi invasion. Eyewitnesses said the escaping prisoners included 45 political prisoners and 15 Shiites already indicted in the series of explosions which rocked Kuwait in 1983.

'Loyal' TV Station Said Resuming Transmission

NC0608091290 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Text] The Chinese news agency has reported that gunfire was heard in the Kuwaiti capital today. The agency added that the Iraqi forces exchanged fire with armed Kuwaiti groups. According to reports from Kuwait, Kuwaiti resistance groups have distributed leaflets and used loudspeakers in the streets to urge citizens to resist the Iraqi forces.

The reports added that the Kuwaiti television service, loyal to Amir Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah, resumed transmission unexpectedly yesterday and showed a film about a Kuwaiti cabinet meeting under the chairmanship of Shaykh Jabir on Friday.

Qatar

Saddam Envoy Arrives With Message for Amir

JN0508112890 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1054 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Doha, 5 Aug (INA)—President Saddam Husayn envoy 'Ali Hasan al-Majid, minister of local government, arrived here today from Manama on a visit to the State of Qatar as part of a tour of the region.

'Ali Hasan al-Majid will deliver a message to Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar.

He was received at the airport by Ahmad 'Ali al-Subay'i, Qatari minister of industry and public works.

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd Receives Message From Moroccan King

LD0308190890 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, received a verbal message from his brother, His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. The message was conveyed by His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Bin Souda, King Hassan II's advisor, when he was received by the servant of the two holy places in his office in al-Salam palace in Jeddah today, Friday.

His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Bin Souda arrived in Jeddah earlier today.

Forces on 'Full Alert'; Reservists Called

LD0508094790 London THE SUNDAY CORRESPONDENT in English 5 Aug 90 p1

["Saudi Troops on Red Alert for Invasion", by Simon Forster in Riyadh, Alan Philps and Ben Macintyre]

[Text] The Armed Forces of Saudi Arabia were put on full alert and reservists called up yesterday as the Iraqi army in Kuwait was reported to have violated the oil-rich Neutral Zone, about a mile from the the Saudi border.

Key hospitals were ordered to build up blood supplies and clear wards and operating theatres in case of hostilities.

Thirty-five British servicemen, advisers to the Kuwaiti army, were seized on Friday [3 August] from their Kuwait City compound by Iraqi soldiers, the Defence Ministry said last night. The ministry said it did not know where the men, part of the 66-strong British liaison committee, were being held. Last night Archie Hamilton, junior Defence Minister, said he was "very concerned" and felt that "quiet diplomacy was the key at this moment". There are 165 wives and children, who were said to be safe. Britain's charge d'affaires in Baghdad, Mr Robin Kealy, called at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry to complain at the action.

The whereabouts of 20 American seamen seized yesterday by Iraqi troops from a tanker in the main port of Kuwait City were also unknown.

In Washington the White House said all US options were under consideration to deal with the Gulf crisis. "We continue to seek the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and restoration of the legitimate government of Kuwait," said presidential spokesman Marlin Fitzwater.

Kuwait Radio announced last night that a new nine-member cabinet headed by Colonel 'Ala' Husayn 'Ali, identified by the Kuwaitis as Saddam Husayn's son-in-law, as prime minister had been formed to take the place of the ousted Emir.

A spokesman for the Kuwaiti embassy in Tunis said Col 'Ali was married to the Iraqi president's daughter and was attached to the presidential palace in Baghdad.

In Rome, senior European Community officials agreed to ban oil imports and arms sales to Baghdad and freeze Iraqi assets in response to the invasion of Kuwait on Thursday. Britain moved immediately to freeze Iraqi holdings amounting to about 1bn pounds sterling.

The 12 EC members also said they would enforce proposed United Nations sanctions against Iraq if President Saddam Husayn failed to comply with calls for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal.

"As long as a single Iraqi soldier remains on Kuwaiti soil we will not be satisfied," said Giovanni Castellanata, Italy's chief Foreign Ministry spokesman, on behalf of the EC.

Iraq denied the incursion into the Neutral Zone, jointly administered by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia under a 1966 agreement, but a Kuwaiti source said troops had stormed into the homes of Kuwaiti oil workers and forced them out.

Washington has warned President Saddam not to invade Saudi Arabia and the Pentagon is considering military options such as massive air strikes on Iraqi military installations or cutting vital oil pipelines.

In spite of the Bedouin reputation for fearlessness, without Western support the 65,000 strong Saudi army would be no match for President Saddam's Gulf War veterans. Western observers say that the army has advanced weapons systems but lacks training.

President Saddam and his allies, meanwhile, succeeded in torpedoing diplomatic efforts to call an Arab mini-summit today in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Delegates were unable to agree on who should represent Kuwait.

Postponement of the mini-summit will give President Saddam more time to consolidate his grip on Kuwait and establish a puppet regime to replace the fugitive Emir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah.

Iraq, under strong international pressure, has promised to begin withdrawing troops today provided there is no threat to its national security.

Iraq's plans to dominate the prosperous Kuwaiti Emirate were made clear yesterday by Baghdad Radio, which announced that 140,000 Iraqis including many veterans, had volunteered for a Kuwaiti "Popular Army" to defend the new "provisional government".

There were unconfirmed reports yesterday that the Iraqis had freed 15 Shi'ites, held in a Kuwaiti jail after a series of

bombings there in 1983. The release of the 15 has been a key condition of the groups holding Western hostages in Beirut.

If the report proves correct, it could affect the fate of the hostages, but in Washington yesterday it was thought that the 15 would be held by Iraq for use as negotiating pawns.

King, Crown Prince Meet Kuwaiti Heir Apparent

LD0508183690 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Excerpt] The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, received in his office at al-Salam palace in Jeddah today, Sunday, His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim Al Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister of the State of Kuwait.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guards.

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim, heir apparent and prime minister of the fraternal State of Kuwait, arrived in Jeddah this afternoon. He was welcomed at King 'Abd-al-'Aziz International Airport by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guards.

His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guards, received at his highness's office in Jeddah today, Sunday, His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim, heir apparent and prime minister in the fraternal State of Kuwait. His highness the Kuwaiti heir apparent had lunch with His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz.

His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim Al Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister of the fraternal State of Kuwait, left Jeddah today, Sunday afternoon.

He was seen off at King 'Abd-al-'Aziz, Crown Prince, International Airport in Jeddah by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guards. His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al- 'Abdallah al-Salim Al Sabah arrived at the airport accompanied by His Royal Highness, the crown prince. [passage omitted]

Cabinet Notes 'Satisfaction' With King's Efforts

LD0508190390 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, chaired the extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers which was held this afternoon at the al-Salam Palace in Jeddah. Following the meeting, His Excellency, the minister of information, Ali al-Shai'r, said in a statement to SPA:

Today's meeting was confined to the discussion and study of the grave developments in the Arab region, and the reviewing of the regrettable events in which the sister State of Kuwait, its Government, and its people, were subjected since dawn last Thursday [2 August] and until this day, a matter which caused anxiety and dismay to the Arab nation; rather to all the states of the world. In this context, the Council listened to the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, who explained to the Council the outcome of the meetings, contacts and talks, that the king has had during the last three days with his brothers the kings, presidents, and leaders of the Arab states within the context of the consultations and the exchange of views on the bitter situation the Arab region is living during these days, which heralds grave consequences in the event of its continuation.

The minister of information continued: Through the clear vision the council had reached in light of the intensive efforts being exerted by the Kingdom in cooperation and consultation with the leaderships of the sister Arab countries, in the interest of all that serves the interests of our Arab nation and preserves its solidarity and the consolidation of its unity and the definition of its correct path, the council expressed deep satisfaction at the efforts that the beloved King Fahd Bin'-Abd-al-'Aziz is exerting in dealing with the current crisis.

Fahd Receives Bush, Mitterrand, Ozal Calls

LD0508190690 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-Aziz Al Sa'ud, has received a telephone call from His Excellency U.S. President George Bush. This call was within the framework of the consultation held by the custodian of the two holy mosques regarding the situation in the Arab region and on strengthening the ties existing between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United States.

The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-Aziz Al Sa'ud, has received a telephone call from His Excellency Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic. This call was within the framework of consultation on the current events in the Arab region and consequently on strengthening the ties existing between the two friendly countries.

The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al- 'Aziz Al Sa-ud, has also received a telephone call from His Excellency Turgut Ozal, president of the Turkish Republic. Consultation about the current events in the Arab region and a discussion on ways of strengthening the relations between the two fraternal countries took place during this telephone call.

United Arab Emirates

President Continues 'Intensive Contacts'

JN0408115790 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1852 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Aug (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United

Arab Emirates [UAE], today continued his intensive contacts and consultations with leaders of the Arab countries on the events in the region to reach a solution in order to contain the present crisis between Iraq and Kuwait.

His Highness Shaykh Zayid held telephone conversations with the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia; President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of Egypt; His Majesty Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id of Oman; and His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait.

The UAE president also received a telephone call from Yemeni President Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Receives Qatari, Omani Phone Calls

JN0408185890 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the state, received a telephone call this morning from his brother His Highness Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar. They exchanged views on current developments in the region with a view to closing Arab ranks, especially under the current circumstances.

Last night, his highness received a telephone call from his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id of Oman as part of the intensive contacts and consultations the Sultan is holding with his brother Arab leaders to stop the deterioration of the situation in the region and to contain the crisis between Iraq and Kuwait out of the desire for Arab solidarity and unity of ranks.

Yemen

Iraqi Declaration To Withdraw Satisfies Cabinet

JN0408142090 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] The cabinet held an extraordinary meeting at noon today under Prime Minister Haydar Abu-Bakr al-'Attas to review the events in the Gulf region and the crisis between fraternal Iraq and Kuwait.

The cabinet heard a detailed report on the concerted efforts of brother Presidential Council Chairman Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the Yemeni leaderhip to contain the crisis, solve it within the framework of the Arab family, and ward off any foreign intervention; the contacts taking place among Arab kings and presidents on this issue; the contents of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's message to the Yemeni leadership delivered by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister; and the results of the telephone conversation between Presidential Council Chairman Lt. Gen. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih with U.S. President George Bush to support the Arab political solution of the crisis.

The cabinet appreciated the efforts of the Yemeni leadership to contain the crisis and stressed the importance of continuing efforts to deal with it within the framework of the Arab family to serve Arab interests and bolster Arab solidarity.

The cabinet expressed its satisfaction over Iraq's declaration that it will withdraw its troops from the territories of fraternal Kuwait.

Al-'Attas Receives USSR Ambassador, Letter

JN0408174390 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Prime Minister Brother Haydar Abu-Bakr al-'Attas received this afternoon USSR Ambassador in Sanaa Veniamin Viktorovich Popov. The ambassador gave the prime minister a letter from the USSR leadership on developments in the Arabian Gulf. Al-'Attas stressed that the Republic of Yemen is keen to see the crisis between sisterly Iraq and Kuwait contained within the bounds of the Arab family so as to meet the higher interersts of the Arab nation. He pointed out the risks inherent in any foreign involvement in the region.

Radio Comments on Iraq, Kuwait Events

AB0408204290 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Ahmad Fad'aq commentary; from the "Report and Comment" program]

[Text] The regrettable incidents between the two Arab sister countries, Iraq and Kuwait, have aroused widespread concern in the entire Arab nation. These incidents have occurred between two neighboring Arab countries at a time when the Arab nation is preoccupied with grave questions in the region resulting from the continuing and escalating Zionist onslaught against the Palestinian people in particular and the Arab people as a whole.

What has aroused panic and frustration is the fact that the incidents reached a level of gravity that had not been foreseen by any of the Arab peoples. These incidents have impelled the Arab governments and Arab leaders with inescapable speed to establish contacts and make moves at different levels with the aim of containing the crisis created by these incidents.

Right from the beginning of the crisis between Iraq and Kuwait, the Yemeni leadership continued to follow developments with all anxiety and responsibility out of concern for the safety of the Arab nation and its unity, particulary at this important period of its history, and out of its realization that if the Arab nation did not catch up with the situation and prevent it from moving toward collapse, then it would find itself in a serious situation that would benefit none except the Zionist enemy and those that stand behind it.

The Yemeni leadership, headed by brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Presidential Council

chairman, did not stop following and watching with deep anxiety and concern the course of the incidents.

On the basis of this concern and with a sincere sense of responsibility, the brother president held a series of contacts with a number of Arab and foreign heads of state in which he defined the stand of the Republic of Yemen, which is both constructive and positive, aiming at containing the situation and confining its settlement to the Arab nation alone without any external interference.

It seems that the Arab efforts, including the efforts of the Yemeni leadership, have borne some fruit as the Iraqi Government has promised that it will withdraw its forces from Kuwaiti territory on the basis of assurances that there are no threats against the security and safety of Iraq and Kuwait.

The process of containing this crisis within the Arab family is quite correct as any efforts to penetrate the Arab homeland from outside are unlikely to lead to any constructive result, unlikely to take the ship to safe shores, assure the correct and just solution to the crisis, and preserve for the two countries their ties of brotherhood and amity. The brothers of the Arab nation are better equipped and qualified to settle their internal issues. The current crisis is perhaps the most sensitive of these issues; for this reason, it requires concerted Arab efforts to settle it speedily and decisively. It is certain that the quarters directly concerned are more likely to accept the purposeful Arab efforts to find a just solution to the crisis, for they realize that failure to find Arab solutions would lead to complications and threats represented by a proliferation of outside threats coming from all over the place to exploit the crisis, in order to launch attacks and aggression against the Arab nation. This would result in grave effects for them and their sovereignty, which may lead to a dissipation of their abilities and energies at a time when they need to muster their ranks, mobilize their forces, unite their views for construction and rehabilitation, defend their honor, and protect their occupied areas, the most important of which are the usurped Palestinian territories.

Iraqi Envoy Arrives With Message From Saddam

JN0608063390 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Text] Brother Sa'di Mahdi Salih, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, arrived in Sanaa at dawn today. During his visit, he will convey a message to brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council, from his brother His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on bilateral relations and Arab relations in general.

The Iraqi National Assembly speaker made a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY upon arrival. He said: I am carrying a message from President Saddam Husayn to his brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on bilateral relations and Arab relations in general. We hope the good offices of brother 'Ali 'Abdallah will continue to contain the problems in the Arab arena in a way that consolidates the interests of the entire Arab nation, especially in view of the strong ties binding our two countries and presidents who work together in the interest of the Arab nation and its stability and solidarity. We hope the problems facing our nation will end in a manner that fulfills the aspirations of the Arab people in general and our two peoples in Yemen and Iraq in particular.

He was welcomed by brother Dr. Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, speaker of the Council of Representatives; brother Sa'id al-Hakimi, member of the Council's presidential commission; a representative from presidential protocol; and brother 'Abd-al-Husayn al-Rafi'i, Iraqi ambassador in Sanaa.

Salih Reports to Presidential Council on Efforts

JN0608064290 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Text] The Presidential Council held a meeting last night under the chairmanship of Presidential Council Chairman Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, with the Council of Representatives speaker, first deputy prime minister, foreign minister, minister of state for foreign affairs, and minister of information atending. The Council heard a detailed report on the Yemeni leadership's political efforts to contain the crisis between fraternal Iraq and Kuwait; the results of the fraternal visits of the Presidential Council chairman and his delegation to Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt; and the meetings that took place with the leaders of these countries.

The Council evaluated the results of these visits and confirmed the need to continue efforts to solve the crisis within an Arab framework to bolster Arab solidarity and serve the higher interests of the Arab nation.

'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Dali, minister of state for foreign affairs, declared that our country's political leadership will pursue its efforts without letting up until these efforts reach their goal to find an appropriate solution for the emergency between Iraq and Kuwait.

He said this in remarks to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY yesterday. He added: These efforts will keep our Arab issues out of international forums and forestall foreign intervention in the region.

He stated that the efforts of Yemen's political leadership resulted in a discussion of the crisis, and a large number of Arab leaders have come forth with proposals for a solution.

Ramadan Returns From Yemen Visit 3 Aug

JN0308040490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2123 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Aug (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, returned to Baghdad this evening following a one-day visit to the Republic of Yemen.

In a statement to INA, Taha Yasin Ramadan said that during the visit he conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to his brother Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The message, he said, concerned bilateral cooperation and the advanced relations and horizons for improving them. The message also affirmed President Saddam Husayn's satisfaction with and appreciation of the ties of brotherhood between his excellency and his brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and between the two fraternal countries' leaders and peoples.

He added that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has asked him to convey his greetings and best wishes to President Saddam Husayn and his affirmation that Yemen will work through all means, together with Iraq and the Arab brothers, to overcome all the obstacles and difficulties facing the Arab nation.

The first deputy prime minister pointed out that he briefed President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih—in the presence of 'Ali Salim al-Bid, Presidential Council vice chairman, and Prime Minister Haydar Abu-Bakr al-'Attas—on developments in the region and the impact of those developments on the central pan-Arab issues.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the Yemeni leadership have shown full understanding of the dimension of the public and broad conspiracy executed by the imperialist and Zionist circles, in coordination with some people in the region.

The first deputy prime minister said his talks with leaders of the fraternal Republic of Yemen were held in frank and clear atmospheres and were dominated by the spirit of brotherhood and the mutual concern to exert serious Arab efforts to expose the conspiratorial parties that are connected to the imperialist and Zionist policies, which are revealing their threats and interventions in the Arabs' internal affairs—politically, economically, militarily, and financially.

Taha Yasin Ramadan stressed that Iraq, under President Saddam Husayn, will double its pan-Arab task to expose all treacherous and conspiratorial actions of certain regimes, which agreed to become tools to implement the imperialist and Zionist policies at the expense of the pan-Arab causes.

'Izzat Ibrahim Returns From Saudi Arabia Visit

JN0308184090 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1829 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Baghad, 3 Aug (INA)—'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC], returned to Baghdad this evening after a short visit to Saudi Arabia. RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim was accorded an official sendoff at King 'Abd-al-'Aziz Airport. His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, crown prince and head of the National Guard, headed those who saw Ibrahim off.

Sa'dun Hammadi Returns From Cairo 4 Aug

JN0408140990 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Sa'dun Hammadi, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, returned to Baghdad today, having attended a meeting of foreign ministers of the Arab League Council, which concluded in Cairo yesterday. [passage omitted]

Ramadan Goes To Turkey With Message on Relations

JN0508084390 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0808 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Aug (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister, left Baghdad today for Turkey.

Taha Yasin Ramadan told INA that he is carrying a message from President Saddam Husayn to Turkish President Turgut Ozal dealing with bilateral relations, means of developing them, and their importance for the two neighborly countries and the region as a whole.

He added that during the visit, which comes within the framework of consultations and exchange of visits between officials of the two countries, he will follow up on what was agreed upon during the Turkish prime minister's visit to Baghdad recently. In addition, he said he would discuss new areas of economic and trade cooperation.

Reportage on Visit

For reportage on the 5 August visit by Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan to Turkey, including reports on his talks with Turkish President turgut Ozal, please see the Turkey section of the 6 August West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Returns, Comments on Talks

JN0508170790 Baghdad INA in English 1620 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, Aug. 5, INA—Mr. Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy premier, this afternoon returned to Baghdad after a short visit to Turkey during which he conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to Turkey President Turgut Ozal.

In a statement to INA, Mr. Ramadan said the message dealt with the existing bilateral relations and importance of expanding and strengthening them in addition to the developments in the Arab Gulf and Iraq's stand of backing to the interim Free Government of Kuwait.

The Iraqi first deputy premier said that the Turkish president was thoroughly briefed on what is taking place in the Arab Gulf and Iraq's attitude towards them, he added that it has been confirmed that what has taken place in Kuwait was a revolution staged by free revolutionaries from the Kuwaiti people who rejected to have Kuwait a base for plundering its wealth and interference in its domestic affairs by the foreigners or being a base for conspiring on Iraq.

Mr. Ramadan stressed confidence that Turkey would not succumb to the American pressures and that President Ozal confirmed Turkey's neutrality towards differences in the region and that Turkey was keen on having the Iraqi-Turkish relations developed.

Mr. Ramadan said that the Turkish president stressed that Turkey appreciates its relations with Iraq and desires for boosting and expanding them and would work within this course during this stage.

The first deputy premier described his talks with President Ozal as important and positive and would have fruitfull results in a way realizing the interests of the two neighbourly countries and for strengthening peace, security and stability in the region.

Saddam Envoy Leaves for Maghreb Countries

JN0508090990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Aug (INA)—Muhammad Hamzah, minister of transport and communications and President Saddam Husayn's envoy to Libyan Leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Mauritanian President Maaouya Ould Sid 'Ahmed, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, left Baghdad this morning.

President Saddam Husayn's envoy carries messages dealing with the latest developments in the Arab region.

Envoy Leaves for Sanaa 5 Aug

JN0508202090 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1815 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Aug (INA)—Sa'di Mahdi Salih, National Assembly speaker and President Saddam Husayn's envoy to his brother Yemeni Presidential Council Chairman 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, left Baghdad this evening for Sanaa.

Minister Conveys Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

JN0508183290 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Aug (INA)—Muhammad Hamzah, minister of transport and communications and President Saddam's envoy to his brother Presdient Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has conveyed an oral message to the Libyan leader on bilateral relations, developments in the region, and Iraqi Government's support for the Free Kuwait Government. President Saddam's envoy arrived in Tripoli today as part of a tour of a number of Arab countries.

Envoy Returns From Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti

JN0608220790 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2115 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 5 Aug (INA)—President Saddam Husayn's envoy to his brothers the Sudanese, Somali, and Djibouti presidents—Interior Minister Samir Muhammad 'Abd-al-Wahhab—returned to Baghdad today. [passage omitted]

In a statement to INA, President Saddam Husayn's envoy said that the three presidents expressed support for Iraq's pan-Arab stands and for the Kuwaiti people's uprising.

Hamdun Tells Officials Foreigners in Kuwait Safe

JN0308184690 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Aug (INA)—Nizar Hamdun, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary, today received the Indian, Pakistani, and Thai ambassadors as well as the Sri Lankan and Philippine charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Hamdun told them that Iraqi troops have clear instructions to care for civilians in general and for foreigners residing in Kuwait in particular.

The foreign minister and senior Foreign Ministry officials reaffirmed this in meetings they held yesterday and today with the ambassadors of some other states.

It is to be recalled that the provisional free Kuwait government affirmed in its first statement its strong desire to safeguard the rights, interests, security, and dignity of foreigners residing in Kuwait.

Spokesman Denies Forces Approaching Saudi Border

JN0308195490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1933 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Aug (INA)—An official spokesman has stated the following:

Some news agencies have reported fabricated news about what they called the Iraqi forces' approach toward the border of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Some foreign circles have based tendentious speculations on these reports.

Iraq categorically denies these fabricated reports. The Iraqi forces are performing their duties in accordance with the communique issued yesterday by the Revolution Command Council and at the request of the Provisional Free Kuwait Government.

Causing confusion between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is a fraternal country with which we have normal cordial relations, or any other Arab state, and Kuwait's case, is tendentious. This is because in Kuwait the former regime

was changed and the new government sought Iraq's help and so we extended this help upon its request. Moreover, there are special relations between Iraq and Kuwait that do not exist in relations with the other Arab states. In addition to this, the former Kuwaiti Government planned the hatching of plots and aggression against Iraq, as explained in the stands we have announced.

'Source' Denies Forces Entered Neutral Zone

JN0408121890 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1203 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Aug (INA)—A responsible official source has denied false news carried by the U.S. news agency [not further identified] that Iraqi forces have entered the neutral Kuwaiti-Saudi zone. In a statement to INA, the source said the news is completely unfounded.

Statements on Iraqi Withdrawal From Kuwait

RCC

JN0308203190 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1957 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

A spokesman for the Revolution Command Council [RCC] has made the following statement:

The statement issued by the RCC [on 2 August] was clear in defining the causes and circumstances that made Iraq come to the rescue of the provisional free Kuwaiti government. Our forces carried out their honest national and pan-Arab duties in supporting our kinfolk in Kuwait and in maintaining security and stability with a very high degree of sincerity and discipline, which were confirmed by all parties, even hostile ones.

In accordance with the RCC statement with regard to the mission of our brave forces, and based on understanding with the Provisional Free Kuwaiti Government, a plan has been drawn to up begin the withdrawal of these forces in accordance with a timetable as of the day after tomorrow, Sunday, 5 August, unless something emerges that threatens the security of Kuwait and Iraq.

The spokesman added: We announce and affirm to our people and our glorious Arab nation that by so doing we do not mean to respond to the empty vociferations voiced here and there by tendentious parties to whom we attach no weight at all. We are merely sticking to our principles, showing that we are true to our nature and demonstrating harmony with the duty performed by our valiant forces in accordance with the statement issued by the RCC yesterday. The spokesman warned that if any party whatsoever, be it big or small and regardless of its color, entertains the idea of attacking Kuwait or Iraq, it will be confronted by decisiveness that would sever its hand from its shoulder. The spokesman also said that there can be no return to the defunct regime after the sun of pride and dignity has risen in Kuwait and that the relationship between Kuwait and Iraq at present and in the future will be determined only by the Iraqi people and Kuwaiti people.

Provisional Government

JN0308203590 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2011 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Statement by the "provisional free Kuwait government"; place not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. A statement issued by the provisional free Kuwait government to the dear people of Kuwait and the glorious masses of the Arab nation: In view of the stability of the situation and the prevalent state of security, and after coordination with the fraternal leadership of Iraq, we have agreed with them that their brave forces, which came to the rescue of their kinsfolk and brothers, will start withdrawing in accordance with a timetable that begins next Sunday, 5 August.

We declare in the name of the great people of Kuwait that the defunct era has ended forever and will never return and that the Kuwaiti people will forever celebrate freedom and dignity after the darkness was erased; that any foreign attempt or intrigue will be faced with force and strength; and that the heroic men of the al- Qadisiyah will be near to us to increase our power against any attempt to disturb security or any foreign intervention by anyone who is tempted to do evil. God is great.

[Signed] The provisional free Kuwait government. 13 Muharram 1411 Hegira, corresponding to 3 August 1990.

Armed Forces To Withdraw Beginning 5 Aug

JN0408182990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Aug (INA)—INA has learned that our armed units will begin their withdrawal in accordance with a timetable effective tomorrow morning, 5 August 1990.

Withdrawal Begins

JN0508075490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0733 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Aug (INA)—Iraqi armed units began to withdraw from Kuwaiti territory as of 0800 Baghdad time today in accordance to a set timetable.

This decision was reached last night through coordination between Iraq and the Provisional Free Kuwait Government.

Iraq had earlier sent an urgent message to the Security Council officially informing it of the decision to withdraw according to a timetable which starts today.

Security Council Informed

JN0408210090 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2036 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] UN, 4 Aug (INA)—Iraq has officially informed the Security Council of its decision to withdraw in accordance with a timetable as of tomorrow, Sunday. This came in an urgent message sent early this morning by Iraq's permanent representative Ambassador 'Abd-al-Karim al-Anbari to the Security Council president for this month.

More Units To Leave 7 Aug

JN0508155490 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1522 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] An official military spokesman for the General Command has stated the following:

After military units completed their withdrawal today in accordance with the authorized spokesman's statement in the name of the Revolution Command Council issued on 12 Muharram 1411 Hegira, corresponding to 3 August 1990, and as security is stable in Kuwait, it has been decided to withdraw other units the day after tomorrow, Tuesday, in accordance with arrangements by the field commanders on 5 August 1990.

TV Coverage Cited

JN0508161490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Aug (INA)—Baghdad Television showed film this afternoon of the start of the withdrawal of Iraqi military units from Kuwait cities and territory. Tanks and armored personnel carriers were seen mounted on military transport vehicles heading for the Kuwait-Iraq border.

The film clip showed scenes of normal life in Kuwait's key towns, and Kuwaiti citizens waving to departing Iraqi forces, chanting slogans on brotherly ties between Kuwait and Iraq, and expressing their overwhelming joy at the victory of the free national and pan-Arab will and the burial of the rule of the agent Al Sabah family.

'Provisional' Government Ready To Assume Command

JN0308205490 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2024 GMT 3 Aug 90

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] A responsible Iraqi diplomatic source in the Jordanian capital has announced the following: We believe that the Kuwaiti national government can now assume all responsibilities and can defend national security in Kuwait. Of course, the source was referring to the provisional free Kuwait government whose formation Baghdad had announced. Neither the identity of its members nor when or how it was formed is known. Therefore, according to the official Iraqi spokesman [as heard] this is the government that will assume the responsibilities.

Intifadah Leadership Cables Support for Saddam

JN0308194390 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1912 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Aug (INA)—President Saddam Husayn has received a cable from the Unified National Leadership of the Intifadah in the occupied territories. The cable reads:

The Unified National Leadership of the Intifadah in the occupied territories, and the entire Palestinian people, support, back, and bless hero leader Saddam Husayn's blessed steps to clean Kuwait from the traitors, Al Sabah, the agents of U.S. imperialism and Zionism. March ahead with God's blessings, O leader. We, the eagles of the Palestinian revolution, are at leader Saddam Husayn's beck and call. May God bless you, O inspired leader Saddam, you have taken the first step toward the liberation of Palestine. We have full confidence in you. May God be with you.

Saddam Chairs RCC-Ba'th Meeting

JN0408035590 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0150 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Aug (INA)—President Saddam Husayn has chaired a joint meeting of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command. The meeting discussed the results of the visits made by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim to Saudi Arabia and by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, to the Republic of Yemen yesterday.

The meeting also discussed conditions and developments in the Arab arena.

Paper Scorns 'Cries' of 'Imperialists, Zionists'

JN0408074590 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Aug (INA)—The newspaper AL-'IRAQ has stressed that the cries of the imperialists and Zionists and the barks of the enemies of Kuwait, Iraq, and the Arab nation can never affect the determination of our great people.

In its editorial today, it says that the day before yesterday the world, history, and the Arab nation stood respectfully in front of the grand, free national will of the fraternal Kuwaiti people, who tore off the darkness of treason and corruption in Kuwait and, with the might of their national will, overthrew the worn-out government. This government had devoted itself to serving imperialist and Zionist interests and policies in the region, which are completely hostile to the interests of the Kuwaiti people and the Arab nation. Moreover, it abused Kuwait's economy and used

Kuwait's revenues and resources to serve their devious policies and to make investments abroad. The revolutions of the liberals in Kuwait came to remove this grave nightmare of injustice, to restore to Kuwait its genuine pan-Arab face, and to start a bright phase and a new era of freedom and liberty.

AL-'IRAQ adds: The Kuwaiti revolution bodes well for the people of Iraq and the masses of the Arab nation, first because it embodies the hopes and aspirations of the fraternal Kuwaiti people and second because it aims to rectify the grave course on which the corrupt rulers were trying to drag Kuwait. Therefore, out of the noble pan-Arab goals of the great 17-30 July revolution, honorable, pan-Arab Iraq and its intelligent leader, Saddam Husayn, may God protect him, responded in a genuine pan-Arab move to the request of the Provisional Free Kuwait Government and extended a fraternal, pan-Arab hand to this government, supporting the strike forces that launched the revolution in maintaining security and stability, and helping to protect Kuwait's independence against any foreign interference or a treacherous, malicious aggression. This reflects the deep pan-Arab commitment of victorious and glorious Iraq, which has always been at the forefront of the courageous knights defending the Arab nation and their central militant causes, especially the Palestinian cause.

AL-'IRAQ adds: Kuwait's national revolution has created the strongest feelings of joy and jubilation in our brave masses and in all honorable Arabs. The Iraqis expressed their spontaneous joy and their pan-Arab support for Kuwait's free government with solidarity demonstrations, support marches, and floods of cables sent by all party, popular, and professional organizations. All this indicates that the valiant Iraqis from Zakhu to al-Faw support their Kuwaiti brothers in their blessed revolution.

The paper stresses that as our Iraqi people express this great pan-Arab solidarity, they demonstrate their complete backing of the historic leadership of leader President Saddam Husayn in his courageous, historic, pan-Arab support for Kuwait's free revolution and the glorious Arab nation.

'Provisional Government' Forms 'Popular Army'

Communique No. 7

JN0408092390 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0739 GMT 4 Aug 90

["Communique No. 7" transmitted by "the radio of the provisional free Kuwait government" in Kuwait "a short while ago"]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Communique No. 7 issued by the provisional free Kuwait government. O masses of dear Kuwait; O honest and sincere nationalists of the Arab nation inside and outside Kuwait:

Out of our desire to provide combat capabilities to match the new national and pan-Arab missions; and to prepare a strong supporter for the dear Kuwaiti Army, we have decided to form a popular army [jaysh sha'bi] whose duties, missions, the powers of its command and any privileges to its members will be defined in a law to be issued on it. The Kuwaiti popular army accepts among its ranks—in addition to the honest nationalists of Kuwait—every honest nationalist who is concerned about Kuwait's stability in its new era, so that it will become an effective and giving part of the honorable Arab nation.

[Signed] The Provisional Free Kuwait Government, 13 Muharram 1411 hegira, corresponding to 4 August 1990.

'Volunteers' in South Ready To Defend Kuwait

JN0408093890 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0822 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] We have just received the following:

The masses of the people have blessed Kuwait's free provisional revolution [as heard] and saluted the glorious sons of al-Qadisiyah who hastened to aid their brothers in fraternal Kuwait in their move to undermine the dens of treason and espionage. The popular masses in the country's southern regions went to the offices of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, branches of the southern region organization bureau, announcing that they are volunteering to aid the brothers in Kuwait to defend the Kuwaiti revolution and to stand as strong barriers and drawn swords to confront all those who may think of encroaching upon our great Iraq or the soil of Kuwait. They were chanting long life to the leader of the victory and hailing his genuine pan-Arab position. The Following are the numbers of volunteers in the southern governorates:

—The number of people in the al-Basrah branch command is 47,750.
—The number of people in the branch command of the city of cities [reference to city of al-Basrah] is 37,642.
—The number of people in the Dhi Qar branch command is 46,180.
—The number of people in the Maysan branch command is 4,490.
—The number of people in the Wasit branch command is 4,757.

Canceled U.S. Loan Has 'No Effect Whatsoever'

JN0408095790 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0737 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Aug (INA)—Muhammad Mahdi Salih, trade minister and acting finance minister, stated the following to INA:

The U.S. decision to stop the agricultural loan [to Iraq] has no effect whatsoever on Iraq because Iraq had already stopped contracts with U.S. quarters to purchase

the agricultural products involved in the said loan since February. All Iraq's needs for those products have been secured from other sources.

The minister said that the U.S. decision basically harms the United States itself and its producers and exporters. The U.S. Administration knows this full well, as do Congress and the House of Representatives [as received]. They all know the extent of the heavy pressure they have faced and are continuing to face from U.S. producers and exporters concerning this decision.

AL-AHRAM Executions Story 'Fabricated Lies'

JN0408132690 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1256 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Aug (INA)—A responsible Iraqi source has denied a report in the Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM today that 120 Iraqi officers have been executed because, as the paper alleges, "they refused to carry out orders and participate" in protecting the Kuwaiti uprising.

In a statement to INA, the source said these fabricated lies are completely unfounded and he knows the suspect sources and circles that fabricated them, those who stand behind them, and those who are stretching their filthy and polluted hands out to harm Iraq and its leader President Saddam Husayn.

The source said that the brave sons of Iraq, who have never accepted humiliation and injustice, and who have not hesitated to come to the rescue of their brothers, do not deserve such fabricated and false reports.

Muslim Leader Denounces Invasion of Kuwait

LD0408173890 Tehran IRNA in English 1524 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 4, IRNA—The Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (Sairi) today condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, and said the Muslim people of Iraq have no role in "this blatant aggression."

In his statement, Sairi Chairman Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Baqer Hakim [name as received] called on the Muslim states, Ulema and honest politicians to rush to help the Iraqi nation against "the Baathist dictatorial regime." He called on regional states especially Kuwait to revise their policy towards the oppressed nation of Iraq. "A regime (Baghdad) which talks of fighting the Zionist regime, has attacked the Kuwaiti people under cover of its baseless propaganda," said the statement.

Hoj. Hakim denounced the Iraqi regime's arrest and forced extradition to Baghdad of a large group of Iraqi Muslims, who had migrated to Kuwait to flee Saddam's oppression.

The statement also called on Iraqi Muslims both inside and outside Iraq, to stand by their Kuwaiti brothers against the Baathist invasion.

'Free Kuwait Government' Names Ministers

JN0408174590 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1716 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] O brother citizens: A short while ago the radio of the provisional free Kuwait government announced the formation of the provisional free Kuwait government. The following is the text of the statement carried by the radio a short while ago:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

After relying on God and in light of the stability of the Provisional Free Kuwait Government, we have decided, with God's blessings, to announce the government as follows:

1. Colonel 'Ala' Husayn 'Ali, prime minister, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, defense minister, and acting interior minister.

2. Lieutenant Colonel Walid Sa'ud Muhammad 'Abdallah, foreign minister.

3. Lieutenant Colonel Fu'ad Husayn Ahmad, oil minister and acting finance minister.

4. Major Fadil Haydar al-Wafiqi, information minister and acting communications minister.

5. Major Mish'al Sa'd al-Hadab, public health and housing affairs minister.

6. Lieutenant Colonel Husayn 'Ali Duhayman al-Shammari, minister of social affairs and labor and acting minister of public works.

7. Major Nasir Mansur al-Mandil, minister of education and acting minister of higher education.

8. Major 'Isam 'Abd-al-Majid Husayn, minister of justice and legal affairs and acting minister of awqaf and Islamic affairs.

9. Major Ya'qub Muhammad Sallal, minister of trade, electricity, and planning.

The Provisional Free Kuwait Government, while announcing its formation, pledges to God and the proud Iraqi people and the noble Arab nation to be committed to the provisions of the first communique of the revolution issued on 11 Muharram 1411 of the hegira, corresponding to 2 August 1990. It also pledges to work sincerely and to make generous sacrifices in order to serve the people and nation. We rely on God.

[Signed] Col. 'Ala' Husayn 'Ali, prime minister and commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Dated 13 Muharram 1411 of the hegira, corresponding to 4 August 1990.

'Prime Minister' Not Saddam Son-in-Law

JN0408211990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2028 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Aug (INA)—A responsible Iraqi source has denied a report carried by REUTER a short while ago, citing a henchman of the former regime in the Kuwaiti Embassy in Tunis, saying that the prime minister of the Provisional Free Kuwait Government [Colonel 'Ala' Husayn 'Ali], ??which was announced this evening, is President Saddam Husayn's son-in-law.

In a statement to INA, the source ridiculed REUTER's report and pointed out that no person with such a name belongs to President Saddam Husayn's family and that he is not related in any way to the president.

He said that fraternal Kuwaiti mass media will expose the head and members of the government [as received] to show how closely those suspect people are connected to their masters who were rejected by the Kuwaiti Arab people.

Forces Seize Crew of U.S. 'Military' Ship

JN0408175290 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] We have just received an urgent report from Manama. The report says that Iraqi forces have seized the crew of a U.S. military oil supply ship outside their ship, the Seawolf. The ship was anchored in the Kuwaiti al-Shuwaykh port.

The U.S. State Department had earlier asked the Iraqi Government to explain the whereabouts of 14 Americans who were considered missing.

In addition, unidentified sources said that Iraqi forces have also confiscated two Iranian ships carrying the names of Iran Hormuz and [name indistinct].

All Officers Above Rank of Colonel Pensioned

JN0408182190 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1757 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] The radio of the provisional free Kuwait government has broadcast the following decree issued by the provisional free Kuwait government:

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

Decree issued by the provisional free Kuwait government.

Based on the powers invested in us, it has been decided to pension off all officers of the rank of colonel and above in the Army, Police, and internal security forces after promoting them to a higher rank effective 4 August 1990.

[Signed] Colonel 'Ala' Husayn 'Ali, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and minister of defense.

[Dated] 13 Muharram 1411 of the Hegira, corresponding to 4 August 1990.

Kuwaiti 'Leader' Proposes 'Immediate Negotiations'

JN0408184890 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1751 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] O brothers, President leader Saddam Husayn has received a message from Colonel 'Ala' Husayn 'Ali, prime minister of the Provisional Free Kuwait Government. The following is the text of the message:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Your excellency Staff Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the fraternal Republic of Iraq. O hero of the al-Qadisiyah, knight of the Arabs, and supporter of the Kuwaiti people in their brave revolution. The Provisional Free Kuwait Government on the day of the announcement of its formation, o your excellency the president and triumphant leader, expresses to you in the name of the Kuwaiti people and the Kuwaiti Armed Forces its deep gratitude and thanks for your pan-Arab decision toward it and for your lofty Arab initiative in responding to our call when we started, by relying on almighty God and the good sons of the Kuwaiti people, to topple the defunct and corrupt regime of the Al Sabah family, who enabled the foreigner to dominate our country, who spread injustice and corruption, who oppressed freedom, and who distorted Kuwait's national character and its pan-Arab identity. The Iraqi relief forces have carried out their mission with Arab nobility that deserves the deepest appreciation and with the known effectiveness of the brave al-Qadisiyah men.

With God's grace, the situation has stabilized for the revolution and the property and lives of the citizens and foreign and Arab residents have been protected.

The decision we reached yesterday to coordinate with your esteemed government for your forces to start withdrawal in accordance with a timetable starting tomorrow, 5 August, is the proof of the stability of the revolution and the success of its holy duty.

Mr. President, dear beloved brother; the hearts of all Kuwaitis have bled over the shameful acts of the defunct regime against our people in lofty Iraq and their attacks and conspiracies with the colonialists to weaken the steadfast fortress of Arabism.

Ever since the first day of announcing the revolution, our government pledged to eliminate this shame, establish the strongest fraternal relations with glorious Iraq, and remove all negative aspects that affected these relations in the past.

The Provisional Free Kuwait Government has decided to enter into immediate negotiations with the government of fraternal Iraq to discuss all pending issues, foremost of which is the border problem and other issues, which we hope to resolve so as to demonstrate that Kuwait and Iraq share one destiny and that the two countries are a part of the glorious Arab nation.

O heroic president and Arab knight, please accept the loftiest greetings and most generous wishes for our people in dear Iraq.

[Signed] Col. 'Ala' Husayn 'Ali, prime minister.

Ibrahim To Negotiate

JN0408181290 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1759 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] INA has learned that, in response to the message sent to leader President Saddam Husayn by Colonel 'Ala' Husayn 'Ali, head of the Provisional Free Kuwait Government, in which he stated his government's readiness to enter into negotiations to resolve the outstanding issues among the brothers, his excellency has decided to appoint 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, to represent Iraq in the negotiations.

Saddam Orders Formation of 11 More Army Divisions

JN0508094690 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0920 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Communique No.3 issued by the Armed Forces General Command]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Against them make ready your strength to the utmost of your power, including steeds of war, to strike terror into the hearts of the enemies of God and your enemies. [Koranic verse]

The leader president, Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has ordered the formation of 11 additional divisions, including one armored division, one Presidential Guard infantry-mechanized division, and nine other infantry and infantry-mechanized divisions. He empowered the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff to set a timetable commensurate with political and military developments to carry out their formation and to determine the types of formations. Success is from God.

[Dated] 14 Muharram 1411 Hegira, corresponding to 5 August 1990.

'Source' Denies New Government Not Kuwaiti

JN0508052490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0508 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Aug (INA)—An official Kuwaiti source has ridiculed reports by some news agencies that the members of the Provisional Free Kuwait Government are not Kuwaitis or that they are Iraqis.

In a statement to the radio of the Provisional Free Kuwait Government, the source said that it is ridiculous that some of these news agencies should hasten to carry statements by individuals who were discarded by the Kuwaiti Arab people and who are part of the suspect regime.

He added that the head and members of the Provisional Free Kuwait Government are the free sons of Kuwait, that they come from families known to these individuals, and that every valiant Arab citizen takes pride in them.

The source also said that those free men who have pledged themselves to their homeland and nation are respected and honored by all the honest, generous people in Kuwait and the Arab nation.

Free Kuwait 'Minister' Warns Al Sabah Backers

JN0508120190 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1126 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] The Provisional Free Kuwait Government has broadcast a statement by Lieutenant Colonel Walid Sa'ud Muhammad 'Abdallah in which he said: What took place in Kuwait was an internal uprising against a corrupt, repulsive regime. Our revolutionary government was the one to ask for help from fraternal Iraq to ensure security and stability in Kuwait and face the possibility of foreign intervention.

The foreign minister added: Those who are speaking in the name of Kuwait at international forums are no longer representatives of Kuwait following the change of authority there and the establishment of a new revolutionary authority, which derives its legitimacy from the will of the people of Kuwait. He also said that all that is said by the mercenaries of the former regime does not express Kuwait's stand and does not commit it to anything.

The foreign minister warned countries that resort to punitive measures against the Provisional Free Kuwait Government and fraternal Iraq, which has only done its brotherly duty upon a request to do so, that they should remember that they have interests and nationals in Kuwait. If these countries insist on aggression against Kuwait and Iraq or causing harm to Kuwaiti interests or the legitimate interests of fraternal Iraq, the Kuwaiti Government will then reconsider the method of dealing with these countries. These countries should also not expect us to act honorably at a time when they are conspiring against us and other brothers in Iraq in this aggressive way.

The foreign minister added: Among the options the Provisional Free Kuwait Government is studying is severing diplomatic links with countries that take hostile positions toward the Provisional Free Kuwait Government and closing down their embassies in Kuwait. This includes a number of the corrupt Arab regimes that support the corrupt, deposed regime. The foreign minister pointed to what was said in the first communique issued by the Provisional Free Kuwait Government on 2 August 1990, which stressed that it would observe all commitments toward countries and institutions. He said: Our government confirms this commitment; however, we made clear in that statement that the commitment will be on the basis of reciprocal dealings and honoring of mutual commitments.

'Free' Government Lifts Curfew 0700-1930

JN0508142890 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1405 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] The radio of the provisional free Kuwait government carried the following statement a short while ago:

Statement issued by the Interior Ministry:

It has been decided as of tomorrow, 6 August, to lift the curfew from 0700 to 1930.

[Signed] Interior Minister Colonel 'Ala' Husayn 'Ali.

Diplomatic Missions Ordered To Obey 'Government'

JN0508143590 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1403 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] The radio of the provisional free Kuwait government carried the following statement a short while ago:

Statement issued by the provisional free Kuwait government.

Now that our people's will has triumphed and the clique of corruption and agentry has fallen, a bright new era is born in Kuwait and the Arab nation that requires cooperation and whose noble aims require implementation.

We ask all Kuwaiti diplomatic and consular missions and all other Kuwaiti establishments abroad and all those working in them to heed the orders, instructions, and statements of the provisional free Kuwait government. We strongly warn that any action that might serve the defunct and traitorous regime will expose its perpetrators to legal action and to the confiscation of their funds and properties and other appropriate penalties.

[Signed] Colonel 'Ala' Husayn 'Ali, prime minister and commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Kuwaitis, Others Allowed To Reside in Iraq

JN0508144090 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1425 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Statement issued by the presidential office:

It has been decided to allow Kuwaitis, foreigners, and Arabs residing in Kuwait to enter Iraq and reside in the country temporarily until further notice.

[Signed] Ahmad Husayn, head of the presidential office

Citizens, Foreigners Allowed To Leave for Iraq

JN0508143590 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1406 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] The radio of the provisional free Kuwait government carried the following statement a short while ago:

Statement issued by the Interior Ministry:

Following agreement with the authorities in fraternal Iraq, it has been decided to allow Kuwaiti citizens and Arab and foreign citizens to leave for Iraq for any reason whatsoever through the land route.

[Signed] Interior Minister Colonel 'Ala' Husayn 'Ali.

Iraq Warns U.S. on Pipelines Closure

TA0508144190 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1355 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo (AA)—Amid intensifying international efforts to impose an economic embargo on Iraq for having invaded Kuwait, an Iraqi official has said that if the pipelines passing through Saudi Arabia and Turkey are closed, Iraq will bring the Middle East down on the head of the United States.

In a statement to AL-HAYAT Al-'ARABIYAH newspaper, a high-ranking Iraqi official who did not want to be identified alleged that the United States is trying to lead the region to a flare-up by escalating the tension between Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

The Iraqi official denied the U.S. allegations that Iraq wants to attack Saudi Arabia, adding: "On the one hand, the United States is trying to prevent Iraq from exporting oil, and on the other, it wants Saudi Arabia to fill the gap that will result from that."

The Iraqi official said that his country will not remain silent if the United States prevents the delivery of oil through the Iraqi pipelines. He said that then Iraq would prevent the export of even a single drop of oil from the Middle East and bring the Middle East down on the head of the United States.

The official said: "Saddam Husayn is not a Noriega; the United States cannot throw him in jail like Noriega."

Iraq Shuts Down 1 Pipeline, Reduces Flow in 2d

TA0608143690 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1413 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Ankara (AA)—Iraq has shut down one of the pipelines between Kirkuk and Yumurtalik and has reduced the flow in the other one. State Minister Mehmet Kececiler has confirmed that Iraq has shut down the pipeline and said: From our viewpoint, we have no problem obtaining gasoline.

In reply to a question by an ANATOLIA correspondent on the reliability of reports that Iraq has stopped pumping oil from Kirkuk into the pipeline, Kececiler said that Iraq shut down one of the pipelines as of 1700 [1400 GMT] today because of marketing problems and that the capacity of the other pipeline has been reduced by 70 percent.

In reply to a question on how Turkey will get its oil supply—half of which is supplied by Iraq—following the closing down of the pipelines, Kececiler said:

Turkey purchases 7.5 million tonnes of oil from Iraq annually. We have already received 5.5 million tonnes of it. We can procure the rest from anyone, anytime. We have no oil problem.

Kececiler noted that, despite the shut down, there are some 500,000 tonnes of oil in the pipeline and that Turkey will continue to obtain oil from there.

Pointing out that the price of oil in international markets has increased by $4 since Friday, Kececiler said: We are carefully following developments on oil prices.

In reply to a question on whether any measures have been taken to save oil in view of the developments, Kececiler said: We have already taken such measures. We have established various connections. We are purchasing oil from China. [passage omitted]

Saddam Sends Messages to USSR, PRC Leaders

JN0508165390 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Aug (INA)—INA has learned that President Saddam Husayn yesterday sent a message to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. It has also learned that his excellency today sent a message to PRC President Yang Shangkun. Both messages deal with the current situation in the region.

Al-Basrah Residents Greet Withdrawing Units

JN0508201890 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Excerpt] The masses of the brave Governorate of al-Basrah today received convoys of our brave Armed Forces, which have withdrawn from the Kuwaiti territories in light of the Revolution Command Council's decision announced yesterday. These forces withdrew after carrying out their pan-Arab duty to support the free Kuwaiti revolution, which has once and for all toppled the tyrant of Kuwait and his abominable era.

The sons of the city of cities gathered, led by comrade 'Abd-al- Ghani 'Abd-al-Ghafur, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and secretary of the party's office in charge of organizing the south; Anwar Sa'id 'Umar, governor of the Al-Basrah Governorate; and the secretary and members of the al-Basrah Governorate and Basra city branches. The masses stood on both sides of the streets from the city of Safwan to the Sa'd square in order to greet the brave men and fighters of the al-Qadisiyah Army, who responded to the call of the free men of the fraternal Kuwaiti people in order to protect their blessed revolution from foreign interference. [passage omitted]

Saddam Urges Amity Between Iraqis, Kuwaitis

JN0508210190 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Aug (INA)—President Saddam Husayn has called on the sons of the Iraqi people and all echelons of officials to deal with their Kuwaiti brothers with all the generosity of the Iraqi people, their noble morals, and their deep national and patriotic feelings. This came in a circular issued by the presidential office today. The following is the text of the circular:

President Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, has ordered the following: Those who are responsible for the bad situation that permeated relations between Iraq and Kuwait before 2 August 1990 are not the Kuwaiti people but the Qarun of Kuwait and his clique, whom God has made sink into the ground and who are now cursing their bad luck in the alleys of disgrace and oblivion.

On this basis, and out of our awareness of your noble qualities and good intentions, we call upon the great people of Iraq in all positions of responsibility and at all levels to deal with their Kuwaiti brothers on the basis of these principles and as allowed by the Iraqi peoples' generosity, ethics, and deep national and pan-Arab feelings.

We also appeal to your Kuwaiti brothers to act on the basis of the same principles and values so that they can drink from the new and original spring of love and maintain the values and ethics that overwhelmed the great society of al-Qadisyah and al-Ba'th. Success comes from God.

Ahmad Husayn, head of Presidential Office, 14 Muharram 1411 Hegira, corresponding to 5 August 1990.

Commentary on U.S. Threat of Military Intervention

LD0508211290 Baghdad International Service in English 2000 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Following the revolution in Kuwait and Iraq's support for it, the United States administration made a big fuss about the latest developments and began to threaten its possible military intervention. It is very clear that the interim free government of Kuwait had made a surprise flaw to the American schemes, which lost one of its puppets who used to implement its schemes against Iraq.

The united Palestinian leadership in the occupied territories announced its support for the revolution in Kuwait and for Iraq's support (?of) Palestinians in the Israeli occupied territories, who are in great need of money to continue their uprising. But the past regime in Kuwait, with all its billions of (?dollars), did not support the brave Palestinians in their uprising. When the United States (?arose) its suspicions about Iraq's decision to pull out its forces from Kuwait, it wants to prolong tension in justification for its intervention.

Baghdad Seizes Kuwaiti Aircraft, Missiles

NC0608054690 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Text] AL-DIYAR newspaper, in today's edition, cites a senior Gulf official as saying that Iraq has seized 60 modern fighter aircraft—including Mirage F-5's and other types of planes—from Kuwait and transferred them to Iraqi bases. It said Iraq has also begun to dismantle French-built surface-to-air and surface-to-surface missile batteries and French-, British-, and U.S.-made gunboats in order to transfer them to Iraq.

The Gulf official informed AL-DIYAR that more than 1,000 Kuwaiti armored vehicles are being transported to Iraq. He asserted that Iraqi military alertness is now greater than it was during the war against Iran. He said the Iraqi Army includes 1 million regular troops and 850,000 men of the popular army.

'Free Government' Orders Some Back To Work

JN0608065690 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0633 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Text] The radio of the Provisional Free Kuwait Government has carried a statement saying:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Statement issued by the interior minister of the Provisional Free Kuwait Government:

With security prevailing, and based on our decision to lift curfew from 0700 to 1900 [as heard], all those working for bakeries, foodstuff cooperatives, hospitals, pharmacies, gas stations, power stations, water desalination plants, services and municipalities, and telecommunications must report to duty and carry out their normal daily tasks.

[Signed] Colonel 'Ala' Husayn 'Ali, interior minister, 6 August 1990, corresponding to 15 Muharram 1411 Hegirah

Masses 'Flocking' To Volunteer, Defend Homeland

JN0608090090 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 6 Aug (INA)—Sa'di Mahdi Salih, commander of the Baghdad region's popular army, has stated that waves of people are flocking to headquarters in Baghdad areas to volunteer and carry arms in defense of the homeland and Kuwait's glorious revolution.

He said in an interview published in the newspaper AL-'IRAQ today that the number of volunteers exceeds tens of thousands and that the door for volunteers is still open. He praised the high morale of the masses who were jubilant over the rectification of justice and its return to the people. The masses have proved their total willingness to confront all challenges and threats by manifestly rallying round their leader and master President Saddam Husayn and considering him the symbolic and historic leader. [passage omitted]

Iraqi Airways To Resume Domestic Flights 7 Aug

JN0608092790 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0912 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Iraqi Airways announces the resumption of its domestic flights to Basra and Mosul as of tomorrow, Tuesday, 7 August 1990. There will be three flights daily between Baghdad and Basra and two flights between Baghdad and Mosul.

Shamir Calls Invasion 'Warning' To Be 'Prepared'

Views 'Grave' Situation

TA0308172790 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Shlomo Ganor in Shamir's office on 3 August, in Hebrew with Arabic subtitles—recorded]

[Text] [Kohen] Mr. Prime Minister, how should Israel react to the Iraqi conquest of Kuwait?

[Shamir] Certainly with deep gravity. Such conquests, aggressive actions by one country against another, can only be bad for the entire region, and I would not be exaggerating if I say for the entire world. We are living in an era of detente, of peace between the superpowers, and between enemy countries, and here in this area there is this outbreak of war in which one country destroys with one swipe the independence and existence of another sovereign country. That is very grave, very dangerous, and it is vital to keep it from becoming a practice.

[Ganor] Does the change in the strategic situation oblige Israel to put up new red lines for Saddam Husayn?

[Shamir] Israel must be prepared. We have known that for a long time. We have now received yet another warning that we must be even more prepared than we have been up to now.

[Ganor] Sir, from the reports you receive, are Israel's charges about Iraq and the danger emanating from it more understood by the world?

[Shamir] I hope so, because they have now become obvious. I will not be revealing any secrets if I say that only the day before yesterday we received announcements and evaluations from various world capitals that no war was expected. Reality came with the war.

[Ganor] How do you treat the phenomenon that the world remains silent and even the Arab countries do not denounce the Arab occupation?

[Shamir] To our regret, we are aware of that situation. We witnessed it 50 years ago when the world remained paralyzed in the face of a similar phenomena. Then it was in Europe, but it does not matter where it takes place, especially when it is so close to us. We see the Arab countries also keeping silent and showing no signs of any action of protest or opposition when an Arab country—in their words, a sister country—is being wiped out in a single day.

[Ganor] What is the lesson to be learned from that?

[Shamir] It is that we are living in a most dangerous area and that when we act for peace, which is most important in view of those events, we must pay particular attention to relations between countries so that such disasters do not occur.

[Ganor] Does the Iraqi occupation and the events in the Gulf cast a shadow over the foreign minister's visit and the priorities in his talks with Secretary of State Baker?

[Shamir] I hope that the visit will take place as decided on and will be held as such a visit should be held. For a long time there have not been personal contacts between the foreign ministers of the two countries, and I hope that visit will make a serious contribution to advancing peace in our region and our relations with the United States.

[Ganor] There are those who claim that the Iraqi occupation pushed the Palestinian issue to the sidelines.

[Shamir] Saddam Husayn's action overshadowed all other events and phenomena in the Middle East, including the intifadah, and all the differences between us and the Palestinians. To a certain extent, it diminishes the importance of that conflict, but it nevertheless exists.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1700 GMT on 3 August quotes Prime Minister Shamir as telling a delegation of parliamentarians from Argentina "that there is no certainty that the Iraqi leader will not try in the future to act against Israel. Israel must be prepared to defend itself in the face of Saddam Husayn's intentions, and it is making sure that any aggressive intention will be foiled through political and security means. Shamir said Saddam Husayn does not hide his aspiration to be the undisputed leader of the region."]

Expects 'Deterrent Action'

TA0308185090 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yoram Ronen in Shamir's Jerusalem office on 3 August—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Ronen] Mr. Prime Minister, what do you expect the Western world, especially the United States, to do to thwart the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait?

[Shamir] I would expect a strong and deterrent action in order to stop that aggressive campaign and to prove to all peoples of the Middle East that aggression does not pay, that the West does not sit idly by when such dangerous moves occur—in order to prevent the plague from spreading.

[Ronen] So far, it seems, the response of the West has been quite lukewarm, only economic sanctions. Are you satisfied with the reaction so far?

[Shamir] Well, only a short time has passed so far, and I believe that, after the shock of the surprise wears off, they will decide on more substantial and convincing steps.

[Ronen] Do you expect such things as military action against Iraq?

[Shamir] I do not have to go into details, but I said there must be deterrent actions.

[Ronen] Will we, Israel, be prepared to help the United States and the West in that mission?

[Shamir] [passage omitted] Israel is conducting, of its own goodwill, strategic cooperation with the United States, and is prepared to make its contribution to any positive move which could strengthen peace in the region.

[Ronen] Has there so far been any U.S. request to participate in any move?

[Shamir] So far no, but we could not expect it up to now. [passage omitted]

[Ronen] Mr. Prime Minister, do you accept the evaluation by security elements which said yesterday that Israel might be Saddam Husayn's next strategic target?

[Shamir] There is such a danger, because we know that man's thirst to control, and that the wars he conducted in the past were mainly aimed at increasing his status and strengthening Iraqi control of the entire region. Israel is always the card Arab leaders play when they want at any price to become the leaders of the Arab world. [passage omitted]

Arens Discusses Gulf Events, Military Readiness

TA0608084790 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Aug 90 p A2

[Interview with Defense Minister Moshe Arens by Avino'am Bar- Yosef on 5 August; place not given]

[Text] [Arens] There is no need for the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] to go into special alert due to the latest Persian Gulf developments. Israel was not surprised; we were prepared against the Iraqi threat even before the invasion of Kuwait, and will be ready to face any such danger in the future as well.

[Bar-Yosef] Is Israel under any immediate danger?

[Arens] There are presently no signs that Iraq plans to move forces in Israel's direction. We are following developments and are alert to Saddam Husayn's intentions toward us.

[Bar-Yosef] Can developments in the Gulf promote the launching of an Israeli-Syrian dialogue?

[Arens] Syria has throughout its history cooperated with Iraq in the Arab wars against us. This may be repeated in the future as well. I therefore see no reason for Israel to change its policy at the moment.

[Bar-Yosef] Are you satisfied with the cooperation with the United States in this matter?

[Arens] We have an agreement on cooperation with the United States, but it is unrelated to the past week's events. We are not involved in any military initiative regarding Iraq. Right now a supreme effort should be made to isolate Iraq economically and politically to try to block it without using force against it. We have no ties whatsoever with that country, which limits our role solely to encouraging and persuading other countries to take firm measures against Iraq and its ruler.

Defense Sources Affirm Readiness To Help U.S.

TA0608082790 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Aug 90 p A1

[Excerpt] "No official U.S. request for Israeli assistance should the former decide to exercise a military option vis-a-vis Iraq has been forthcoming as of yet. Yet if one does come, the response will be in the affirmative," senior Israeli defense establishment sources said yesterday.

They claimed that Israel could assist the United States in the spirit of the strategic cooperation agreement by placing its naval and air bases at the disposal of the United States, by storing equipment and ammunition, or by providing administrative, ordnance, and medical services. [passage omitted]

Netanyahu Interviewed, Discusses Saddam's Actions

TA0508153990 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Binyamin Netanyahu by Dan Shilon and Goni Mardor—live]

[Text] [Shilon] If the reports we have just heard are true, and there is actually no limit to Saddam Husayn's expansionist ambitions, at which point do events in the Persian Gulf become Israel's war?

[Netanyahu] First of all, there is a difference between ambitions and the ability to realize them. In my opinion, what helped Saddam Husayn realize his expansionist ambitions is the fact that he did not encounter any resistance, either in the region or in the international community. Therefore, not just Israel should be bothered by the question of war. I would say that at the moment the entire world should be pondering the problem of how to stop this man. There are many ways to stop him, of course.

[Shilon] Nevertheless we are the ones who live nearby and, apparently, Saddam Husayn is threatening neither Jordan, Egypt, or even Syria. He directs his strategic threats at us. To be more specific, three scenarios are possible: Saddam Husayn remains at the present stage, he invades Saudi Arabia, or he threatens us, God forbid. Which of these three situations would compel us to take real action?

[Netanyahu] First of all, we are closely monitoring all his actions. Clearly, if after ambushing his latest prey, digesting it, and resting for a while, Saddam Husayn decides to move on to the next stage—well, it all depends on what he will do. I would not like to say what we will do, not even on IDF Radio, but he is surely well aware of our position with regard to Jordan. As far as we are concerned, moving into Jordan would be a very serious move. The defense minister said as much last night, that we would react to such a move.

[Mardor] In light of the Kuwaiti example, to what extent do you think Israel can depend on U.S. help in time of need?

[Netanyahu] We have never based Israel's security on direct defense aid from the United States or any other foreign element. But, we have argued that beyond Israel's security, as far as the region's stability is concerned, Israel is the only solid rock in the area. Although this occasionally may sound like a trite cliche, I think people now realize it is not. We live in a land of sand dunes, but one thing is solid and that is our country and its army. If we grow stronger, not just militarily but also in the international political arena, we become a deterrent factor. If we grow weaker, not just militarily but also politically—for example, due to misunderstandings or a so-called rift with the United States, an exaggerated term even in the worst of recent times—we cease being such a deterrent. Therefore, on the eve of the foreign minister's trip to the United States, it is imperative that we strengthen our ties with the United States, both in terms of military aid and politically.

[Shilon] I would like to transpose the last question: Has the United States asked our assistance in case it decides to pull the trigger and take action against Saddam Husayn?

[Netanyahu] The United States has not relayed any such request to us.

[Shilon] Does the possibility exist that we may be asked and, if so, what would our reaction be?

[Netanyahu] Such questions can be answered only if they are asked, and at this point, no such question has been asked.

Urges 'Utmost Coordination' With U.S.

TA0508175990 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Binyamin Netanyahu by political correspondent Shlomo Ganor on 5 August outside the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem; recorded in Hebrew with Arabic subtitles]

[Text] [Ganor] You are departing for Washington tomorrow. What will the main theme of your trip be?

[Netanyahu] I think this is a very important time. The Middle East is topsy-turvy. The situation must be stabilized; progress must be made in positive directions on the one hand, and on the other hand we must be prepared to face enormous risks. I think that at this point in time it is very important to have the utmost coordination between Israel and the United States. This coordination may have been lacking in the last six months, and the time has come to renew it. This will definitely be one of the most prominent goals of this visit.

[Ganor] This is all against the backdrop of recent events in the Persian Gulf.

[Netanyahu] Against the backdrop of recent events in the Persian Gulf as well as in light of the fact that the differences of opinion before these events did not contribute to stability in the region and certainly did not provide for progress.

[Ganor] Will events in the Persian Gulf overshadow the issue of promoting the political process?

[Netanyahu] The one does not contradict the other. I think both issues are interrelated. We have continuously argued, including in our peace initiative, that the question of peace or preventing war with the Arab countries is a chief component in making political progress. After all, it is inconceivable that Israel can be isolated and that people can emerge here who must face up to the entire world. It is one thing for Israel to face up to George Habash and Yasir 'Arafat, but it is altogether a different matter for it to resist the current momentum in the Arab world and say that we are different and that we will go it alone. This, of course, is if the situation does not change.

On television Friday night we saw Palestinian Arabs in the territories applauding Saddam Husayn. His success increases their belief that the methods used in Kuwait also apply in Jerusalem. That is why we must redouble our efforts, both for the sake of a genuine peace initiative and to safeguard peace in the entire Middle East in the face of this aggression.

[Ganor] From the example you cited, are we to infer that you will not be taking along certain statements or replies to the U.S. Administration concerning the promotion of the political process?

[Netanyahu] No, I did not say that. I leave that to Minister Levi, of course. He will be taking along whatever he will be taking along.

[Ganor] Has the Israeli side already formulated its response to the questions posed by Secretary of State Baker?

[Netanyahu] I promise you that we are prepared to respond as well as to pose our own questions.

Cabinet Session Discusses Situation in Gulf

TA0508150190 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] At present there is no massive Iraqi deployment against Saudi Arabia, senior defense sources told the cabinet members in their weekly session today. At the conclusion of the session an announcement was made, saying: Israel is closely following the developments in the Gulf that are related to it. On the cabinet session and what took place in it, our political correspondent Natan Guttman:

[Begin recording] [Guttman] The ministers discussed the events in the Persian Gulf for many hours. The defense minister, the chief of staff, and the head of the intelligence branch provided detailed briefings updating the ministers on the situation in Kuwait.

Several significant points in the briefings are worth noting:

According to the reports, at present there is no massive Iraqi deployment of forces against Saudi Arabia. Although several units are there, at the moment there are no signs of an offensive. Many constraints prevent Iraq from attacking Saudi Arabia.

Although they believed that Iraq would take steps against Kuwait, Western and other intelligence services thought this would be a limited operation and not a total occupation.

Apart from the navy and air force units that escaped to Saudi Arabia or other countries, all of the Kuwaiti military equipment—including the Western-made equipment—fell into Iraqi hands. This fact shows the importance of Israel's stand against supplying sophisticated weapons to those countries.

The issues Israel stresses in particular in relation to the war in the Gulf are: Israel is the only stable ally in the region; the PLO has a clear link with Iraq; and also, Saddam is a very dangerous person. Many ministers spoke in the discussion. At its conclusion we heard Ministers Sciaki and Ne'eman:

[Ne'eman] So Saddam Husayn does not want peace; al-Qadhdhafi does not want peace; and al-Asad does not want peace; I hope today this is clear to all, in Israel as well as elsewhere.

[Sciaki] It was made clear to the whole world that Israel's warnings were not false; that when it stressed the graveness of the situation, Israel was not at all overreacting.

[Guttman] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i was among those on the offensive and called on Israel to issue a demand that the United States strengthen strategic cooperation. Israel must take part in the international political effort, because it is possible that in a few years we will find ourselves alone against Iraq, Moda'i added.

To clarify the prevailing moods today, here is a quote from a defense element as heard at the cabinet session: Iraq's expansionistic ambitions are almost limitless, and Saddam Husayn is willing to use force to achieve his goals. The Iraqi threat was discussed in the Arens-Cheney meeting last week.

Invasion Seen as 'New Phenomenon' in Arab World

TA0308151390 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 3 Aug 90 p 7

[Editorial: "Dense Clouds in the Arab World's Sky"]

[Text] Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, in the wake of the failure of the Jeddah meeting held two days ago between the two governments under the auspices of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, conveys numerous messages and holds indications of strategic dimensions, not only on the fate and future of Kuwait or Iraq, but also on the Arab world's future political system.

During the past four decades, territorial wars did break out among Arab states, but never in the history of the Arab political system has an Arab state occupied another Arab state. This is a new phenomenon. Although some people have said that Syria entered Lebanon in 1976, this decision was made with Arab and international consent in the hope of putting an end to the Lebanese civil war.

Western reaction has been confined to condemnation and to calls on Iraq to observe international charters and conventions. We believe that Western governments will not risk landing their forces in Kuwait, particularly since the consequences of such a step will mean the rapid collapse of the Arab political system.

The Arab states are following the situation with great caution. Perhaps what the delegate of the Republic of Yemen at the Security Council did, when he decided not to attend the emergency meeting that condemned Iraq, reflects to a large extent the position of all the Arab states, which will call for solidarity and settling Arab differences through dialogue, and also for holding an extraordinary Arab summit.

Israel, too, is watching the situation and following developments. The Israeli political leadership is trying to tell the whole world that the instability in the Middle East does not stem from the Arab-Israeli conflict but from the Arab political situation.

Will the presence of Iraqi forces be temporary? Will Arab diplomacy succeed in restoring the previous situation? Will the United States intervene militarily? And what about the Arab political system? Will it remain as it is? Or will what happened be the harbinger of a new Arab political system?

At any rate, developments between Iraq and Kuwait will not cease within the coming days. Apparently the political clouds enveloping the Arab world's sky hold large amounts of rain that are apt to bring political floods on the Arab world and consequently on relations among Arab states.

King Returns From Talks With Mubarak

JN0308050090 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn returned to Amman at dawn today following a brief working visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, where he held talks with His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the crisis resulting from the Iraqi Army's entry into Kuwait following the collapse of the Jeddah talks between the two fraternal countries. His majesty's talks also dealt with ways of containing the crisis and tackling the situation within the Arab framework. [passage omitted]

Speaks on 'Mini Summit'

JN0308175790 Amman Jordan Television Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn has announced that a mini Arab summit will convene in Jeddah in Saudi Arabia the day after tomorrow, Sunday, to find a final solution to the Iraqi-Kuwaiti dispute.

His majesty the king returned to the homeland this evening after a brief working visit to Baghdad, during which he met with his brother His Excellency President Saddam Husayn and held lengthy consultations to resolve the Iraqi-Kuwaiti dispute. [passage omitted]

His Majesty King Husayn made a statement on the results of his contacts to our correspondent for political affairs Salim 'Ali Dhiyab:

[Begin recording] [Dhiyab] Your Majesty, through your visit to Baghdad and to Alexandria yesterday and through your contacts with a number of the Arab leaders, what is your assessment of the Arab efforts to contain the present crisis between Iraq and Kuwait and to keep it within the Arab house?

[Husayn] I had the honor to contribute to the efforts. I contacted a number of my brothers. I visited Alexandria yesterday and I met with President Mubarak. Today, I went to Baghdad and met with brother President Saddam Husayn. These efforts resulted in an agreement to hold a mini summit. I hope that we will be able to tackle the issue within an Arab framework, God willing, the day after tomorrow in Jeddah, in Saudi Arabia.

[Dhiyab] Thank you, sir.

[Husayn] Thank you. [end recording]

Answering a question by our correspondent Rana Najm from the English section on the fact that the United States has not ruled out military intervention in the Gulf, his majesty said:

[Begin Husayn recording, in English] I believe that any outside actions aimed at any part of the Arab world are not going to be very welcome. And I hope that, well, it is suggested that such an option has not been ruled out, it does not mean that it is still there and it is still an option. I believe it will be terribly wrong and the results could be devastating to the interests of all. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Leave Cancelled for Armed Forces

JN0408113190 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] It has been learned from military sources in Amman that the granting of leave for Jordanian Armed Forces officers and personnel has been temporarily halted because of the developments in the Iraq-Kuwait crisis.

House Speaker Calls for 'Purely Arab Solution'

JN0408123490 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Statement by House of Representatives speaker Sulayman 'Arar on 4 Aug House of Representatives session in Amman—recorded]

[Text] The House of Representatives today held its session after 1000 as usual to hear—at the unanimous request of the representatives—a report on the latest events, and to deliberate over recent developments and activities by the Jordanian Government in an effort to bridge the gap, put an end to, and find a solution to this problem through dialogue. It was agreed to hold a special meeting with the government. Using the details available to him, the prime minister discussed the course of events with us. The representatives then gave their remarks and asked the prime minister questions, which he answered.

This is what I can say now. There are no special resolutions regarding this subject. We all hope that God will hold back the Western and other countries—I mean foreign countries—from interfering in this region. All of us—the entire House of Representatives—call for a purely Arab solution through the Arab League and its countries. We do not want the foreigners to poke their noses in because we know what their goals and objectives are.

Everyone in the House praised his majesty's good efforts to bridge the gap between the brothers. In addition, everyone appreciated the Jordanian Government's efforts amid these difficult circumstances which the region and the Arab world are undergoing, where many unknowns could occur.

King Husayn Interviewed on Gulf Situation

JN0408203590 Amman Jordan Television Network in English 1900 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] His majesty the king said today that Arabs could deal with the Gulf crisis and that Arab efforts at the highest level should be conducted.

His majesty made the remarks in an interview with the British Channel 4 news this evening.

[Begin video recording] [Unidentified reporter] Welcome back. Jordan was one of the seven Arab League

countries not to condemn Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Jordan's leader King Husayn met Saddam Husayn yesterday and he joins us now live from Amman:

Your Majesty, thank you very much indeed for joining us this evening.

[King Husayn] It is a pleasure to be with you.

[Reporter] Can I ask you first of all about today's developments. We hear that the Iraqi tanks have moved south into the neutral area between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Did you know this could happen?

[Husayn] I am unaware of any such development today, and I believe there was a denial of the report. So I am not quite sure of the fact that you may have just a distorted story there.

[Reporter] Jordan did not join the 14 out of the 21 Arab League members in condemning last week's invasion, which we understand from reports has taken between 600 and 800 Kuwaiti lives. Can I ask you why not?

[Husayn] Because Jordan was convinced from the beginning that it had a role to play and it tried to do so to the best of its ability in trying to bring the situation under control within the Arab context and to every story there are two sides. And we felt very, very strongly that there was a role that we were playing right up to yesterday and that this resolution sort of adversely affected the possibilities of really dealing with the problem as early as tomorrow morning.

[Reporter] We understand that the talks tomorrow in Jeddah—as planned—which it was suggested at one time would bring together both Iraq and Kuwait, are now cancelled.

[Husayn] They are at least suspended for the moment. There won't be a mini-summit, but we will continue our bilateral efforts to arrive at a resolution.

[Reporter] I understand you are saying that you hope that Jordan has a role to play in resolving this. Nonetheless, the invasion was an unwarranted act of aggression, was it not?

[Husayn] It was very sad and we are against the use of force and have always been against the use of force. But it did not come out of the blue. Historically, there was a problem between the two countries over many, many years and through many regimes. And even at the last Arab summit in Baghdad, President Saddam Husayn described the situation as ominous. Then there were attempts with the Arab League and other ways. So unfortunately, finally it erupted, yes.

[Reporter] And yet nonetheless, Jordan feels unable to join its Arab League neighbors in condemning that invasion?

[Husayn] I can only say that we have an interest in bringing a solution to this problem. We believe that that situation was premature in Cairo and it was against an agreement between me and President Mubarak and others, who sent me to Baghdad to arrange for the summit tomorrow.

[Reporter] The problem is unless the international community and the entire Arab world is seen to be acting together in condemning this action, what is going to stop Saddam Husayn doing it again, invading another country? It has been suggested in the studio earlier this evening that he has his spite on Syria. Other people talk about him possibly invading Saudi Arabia. What will stop him?

[Husayn] I believe this is unwarranted speculation. There was a problem there and I hope that we can contain it within the Arab world and through Arab efforts. This is an Arab affair and we hope to be able to manage to deal with it adequately ourselves. Beyond that I don't see what good would come of all these accusations and all this venom that is fairly evident everywhere.

[Reporter] Saddam Husayn is clearly militarily the most powerful leader in the Arab world. How can you hope to solve this situation without the support of the international community, either by economic blockade, or, if necessary, as has been suggested, with military assistance?

[Husayn] Through Arab efforts. And I believe that at the highest levels they should be conducted, because we have to live in this area, organize its future for generations to come. And we can do that ourselves, not by any other means.

[Reporter] So the EC imposed sanctions that we hear about today and the UN Security Council [will impose] sanctions, which we are expecting to find later this week, next week. Neither of those you welcome?

[Husayn] I think that any attempts on the outside are really premature and could complicate matters rather than help resolve them.

[Reporter] The impression, then from the outside that we gain, is that by use of force, Saddam Husayn is holding the rest of the Arab world to ransom. The only way this can be negotiated, if you like, is if he is paid off, if his war debts with Saudi Arabia, for instance, are cancelled, and if everybody else pays the fee—until he feels like doing it again?

[King Husayn] This is totally untrue in my view. There are problems in the area that need to be resolved, that go beyond Iraq and Kuwait. There is a whole future to be built. And I believe that any such suggestions are really improper. Give us a chance in the Arab world to resolve our own problems, and we'll do so.

[Reporter] Can I ask you how quickly then, resolution can be reached and what form it will take. Will the royal family of Kuwait be restored as soon?

[King Husayn] I honestly can't tell, and at the same time I would like to point out to the fact that the Arab world as it is today is the result of divisions created by outsiders, and if there are any problems, they have been

inherited, they have been the legacy left us by foreign powers. So, we want to live in peace in our area and with stability, and we can do that. Give a chance to do it, and we'll do it.

[Reporter] Are you, Your Majesty, willing to see a resolution that does not include the reinstatement of the Kuwaiti royal family?

[King Husayn] I cannot go into details on behalf of anyone. I believe that Iraq is withdrawing from Kuwait, that the Kuwaitis and the Iraqis will decide on the relations regarding their future, and that I support and will do everything possible to ensure that.

[Reporter] Saddam Husayn has long been seen as the man who wishes to be the leader of the entire Arab world. By his actions during the last week, do you now accept that, de facto, he is that leader?

[King Husayn] I believe that to many in the Arab world, he represents an Arab patriot, a person who believes in this nation, and in its future, and in its basing its relations with others on the basis of mutual respect. And if it's a question of the interests of the rest of the world here, then there are Arab interests as well that must be considered equally.

[Reporter] I wonder if you can offer any information on the reported missing British and American servicemen?

[King Husayn] Servicemen?

[Reporter] There are missing—there are reported American and British servicemen missing, reported to have been arrested by Iraqi forces in Kuwait. I know that you saw Saddam Husayn yesterday. I wonder if you can offer any information on where they might be, and their security?

[King Husayn] I have no idea. I didn't discuss this aspect, but I discussed the problem of foreigners in Kuwait and their safety, and I believe that he was as concerned as I was that that safety be assured.

[Reporter] Your point of view differs from 14 of the 21 Arab League members. You say you see Saddam Husayn as a patriot. Fourteen of the Arab League members have condemned his action. Do you see yourself as very much out on a limb, or as siding with the inevitable eventual winner?

[King Husayn] I am not siding with anyone except my own conscience, and that which I believe is that of the Arab nation and the majority of peoples throughout this Arab world.

[Reporter] Your Majesty, thank you very much for joining us this evening.

[King Husayn] Thank you.

PLO Official Arrives, Discusses Gulf Situation

JN0508105590 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] Amman—PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas [Abu-Mazin] arrived in Amman yesterday on a short visit as part of coordination and consultations between Jordan and the PLO on various international and Arab issues.

'Abbas yesterday met with several Jordanian officials including 'Adnan Abu-'Awdah, His Majesty King Husayn's political adviser, in the presence of al-Tayiyb 'Abd-al-Rahim, Palestinian ambassador in Amman.

The discussions during these meetings dealt with the situation in the Gulf and Jordanian and Palestinian efforts to contain the crisis through a unified Arab position that will prevent foreign intervention.

King Asks for Opportunity To Solve Gulf Crisis

JN0508111790 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Washington, 5 Aug (PETRA)—His Majesty King Husayn has warned that any foreign interference in the Arab world, whether by Israel or any other party, will draw a very bad reaction and the region could be set on fire as a result.

His majesty said: We are trying to contain the problem between Iraq and Kuwait and we hope to be given the opportunity to succeed in doing so and to reach an agreement that will satisfy all parties.

In an interview with the American NBC television network, his majesty added: We will pursue our contacts with the Arab leaders on a bilateral level and we will act. We had the opportunity to meet in a mini-summit in Jeddah but unfortunately, it did not take place. In spite of this, we will pursue our efforts to settle the Iraqi-Kuwaiti problem.

His Majesty King Husayn said: His Excellency President Saddam Husayn promised to withdraw the Iraqi forces from Kuwait, and I am confident he will abide by his word to carry out this withdrawal on schedule. His majesty said: All that we seek in the Arab world is to have relations that are based on mutual respect. We also seek stability and peace, and development in our region where we have the right to live in peace.

His majesty added: We will continue to do all that we can at the highest levels to seek a solution to the Iraqi-Kuwaiti dispute within the Arab framework. The problem is an Arab one and it must be solved within this framework.

His majesty said he hopes that the United States will take a stand that will ease the situation and that it will not interfere in this problem any more than it has done to date.

Prime Minister Comments on Iraq-Kuwait Dispute

JN0508133990 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1101 GMT 5 Aug 90

["News statement" followed by news conference by Prime Minister Mudar Badran with unidentified reporters in Amman on 5 August—recorded]

[Text][Badran] In the name of God. Welcome. Jordan was surprised by the escalation of the dispute two weeks ago. As is usual in every crisis facing the Arab nation, His Majesty King Husayn contacted the brothers in Baghdad and Kuwait. He also held extensive contacts with a number of Arab leaders to contain the crisis and draw up a final solution to it. His majesty visited Alexandria on 23 July and met with His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to discuss all aspects of the crisis. As a result, President Mubarak visited Baghdad, Kuwait, and Jeddah the next day. We were told that the visit was successful and that there was an agreement to hold a meeting between the Iraqi Revolution Command Council vice chairman and the Kuwaiti heir apparent in Jeddah on 31 July.

His Majesty King Husayn visited Baghdad on 29 July and Kuwait on 30 July to brief his brothers in Kuwait on the difficult financial situation in Iraq as a result of flooding the oil markets. He also advised the Kuwaiti brothers to make the Jeddah meeting fruitful lest matters become more difficult, to settle the dispute, and to prevent interference by foreign forces, which are lying in wait for the Arab nation. On 31 July, while we hoped that the Jeddah meeting would be a beginning of a solution to all differences between the two fraternal countries, we were surprised by the rapid deterioration in the talks. This led to the point of explosion, which we had tried to avoid in order to prevent any danger to the Arab nation.

At 1745 on Thursday 2 August, His Majesty King Husayn received a telephone call from his brother, the custodian of the two holy mosques [King Fahd of Saudi Arabia], who informed him of the entry of Iraqi forces into Kuwaiti territory. He also urged his majesty to move quickly to remedy the situation. His Majesty King Husayn made immediate contact with President Saddam Husayn, President Husni Mubarak, and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. On the same day, he visited Alexandria and met with President Husni Mubarak. They agreed to hold a mini-summit in Jeddah to contain the crisis and draw up a final solution to it, including a timetable for the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. The two leaders believed that a statement by the Arab League Council would hamper action, further complicate matters, and diminish the chance to hold the mini-summit. It would internationalize the crisis and encourage interference by foreign forces and Israel, which have designs on the Arabs' land and wealth.

Therefore, the two leaders instructed their foreign ministers to block the statement to enable his majesty the king to mediate. In Alexandria, His Majesty King Husayn received a telephone call from President Bush, who informed him of the seriousness of the situation and of the need to mediate with Iraq to withdraw its forces from Kuwait.

The following day—Friday, 3 August—and amid difficult conditions, His Majesty King Husayn visited Baghdad to hold consultations with his brother, His Excellency President Saddam Husayn. His excellency agreed to the convening of the mini-summit and informed his majesty of the decision to withdraw from Kuwait, even before the decision was announced. Arriving at Amman airport, his majesty stated that the visit was successful.

At a time when King Husayn's efforts were yielding fruit to contain the crisis, we were surprised by the Arab League Council's insistence on issuing a resolution denouncing the Iraqi troops' crossing into Kuwait, contrary to an agreement reached with His Excellency President Mubarak. We asked our foreign minister, who was attending the meetings of the Arab League Council in Cairo, to explain our position, to caution against the dangers of obstructing the efforts of Arab leaders to hold their mini-summit that had been agreed on, and to warn against the consequences hoped for by many parties that believe they have an opportunity now to create new facts or settle new accounts by internationalizing the crisis and preventing an Arab solution within the single Arab family.

While exerting all possible efforts to contain and end the crisis through the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwait, to convene the mini-summit, and to hold contacts and consultations on all levels, the Jordanian Government found that the only thing it could do was to express reservations about the Arab League Council resolution from a pan-Arab premise based on our deep understanding of the perils of the internationalization of the Iraqi-Kuwaiti crisis. And we affirm that pan-Arab duty dictates that we all contain the crisis within the Arab family to prevent others from transforming it into many crises and to deny foreign powers and Israel the chance of using it to introduce complex causes whose negative impact will affect the entire Arab homeland.

The Jordanian Government, in adherence to its pan-Arab stance, believes that Arab contacts are the means to resolve the crisis following the postponement of the mini-summit. It stresses the firm principles of Jordanian policy, which are Arab solidarity, the unity of position with regard to all the nation's enemies, and the need to resolve the differences within the framework of the Arab home and in accordance with the Arab League Charter. Thank you.

Now we will allow questions. I suggest we see first who wants to ask questions, and then take questions.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, it has been announced that a provisional Kuwaiti government has been set up in Kuwait. Does Jordan plan to recognize this government?

[Badran] We heard yesterday the announcement of a provisional government in Kuwait, as you said. We still have not lost hope in resolving this crisis. Jordan's recognition of a provisional government will hamper Arab efforts. Therefore, we will not recognize the provisional government in Kuwait while these efforts are in progress.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, in case the Arab efforts fail and reach deadlock, how do you expect things to develop in the region?

[Badran] In fact, brother, I have not reached that level of pessimism in terms of Arab efforts failing to reach a solution. I am certain that if it had the chance to convene, the mini-summit could have reached agreement. The most important thing for us in this regard and in the Arab request was to announce and begin the Iraqi troops' withdrawal from Kuwait. This has been achieved. This is a major achievement and a big step. Doors must be opened and not closed to this step to achieve a solution.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, how do you explain the fact that the official position agreed upon with his majesty has been changed. The king was going to Baghdad and the position was changed....

[Badran, interrupting] What official position?

[Reporter, continuing] That a statement was issued to denounce the Iraqi invasion against Kuwait....

[Badran, interrupting] In the Arab League?

[Reporter, continuing] And it was agreed not to issue a resolution by the Arab foreign ministers before a mini-summit is held?

[Badran] His excellency the foreign minister explained the position in full during the conference. He said that if a denunciation were issued, we feared that the Arab mini-summit would not be convened. This has been said in advance. On this occasion, Jordan—as has been the case in the past and will remain in the future—respects the Arab League Charter and will not condone any country's intervention in the internal affairs of another country. It also believes in the unacceptability of occupying others' territory by force. We still believe entirely in all other articles of the Arab League Charter. This Charter is an Arab constitution. We did not contradict ourselves over this Charter. We believe in all its articles. But, in this case, we only wanted to postpone that resolution so that the mini-summit would have the chance to do something positive. What would have happened if Jordan's name was mentioned among those supporting this denunciation? Would this lead to a better result? Our interpretation and reading of the situation suggested no. Jordan would have closed the door to going to Iraq in an attempt to resolve the issue. We wanted to keep an open door between us and the Iraqi brothers to help resolve that issue, and not to close the door through resolutions of denunciation and so forth.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, what is the official or true reason behind postponing the summit, or has the mini-summit been officially postponed?

[Badran] In fact, the agreement was that this summit be held today, Sunday. We were informed that after the Arab League resolution, bilateral Arab contacts would be held on this issue. Simply, we have not received an invitation to attend a mini-summit.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, what are the possibilities of Israel carrying out a military operation against Jordan, or against Iraq through Jordan?

[Badran] We are watching the situation closely. We are alert and taking the issue seriously. It is not easy for anyone to pass through our territory.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, developments indicate the difficulty of an Arab solution to the situation in the Gulf. Among these developments, is the condemnation by 14 Arab states of Iraq, and the failure to hold the mini-summit, or its postponement until further notice. On the one hand, how do you view developments in the Gulf now with the United States still threatening, or holding the military option open? Mr. Prime Minister, do you believe that it is possible for the United States to be involved in war in the Gulf?

[Badran] As I told you, during his conversation with his majesty the king, President Bush asked the king about withdrawal. His majesty the king replied that Iraq had announced that it would withdraw within days or weeks. President Bush's reply was that this was inaccurate, because withdrawal needs a definite and specific date. He said, when we learn that this date has been fixed and specified, the crisis will then subside and will not escalate. This was what his majesty explained to our brothers in Iraq. On the same day on which he explained this situation—it was at 1400 hours—the brothers in Iraq informed his majesty the king that the withdrawal would begin on Sunday. We had just received a cable from our embassy in Kuwait that Iraqi tanks were seen withdrawing from the streets and city of Kuwait. However, I believe this escalation is a hostile escalation against the entire Arab nation, because we had begun to untie major knots in this issue. As I said, we should untie the second, third, and fourth knots, and continue untying them. As I said, these knots are difficult. However, we can untie them, and we should not further complicate the situation.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister: I would like to ask how thousands of Kuwaitis now in Jordan are going to cope financially? Is the government contemplating any measures to help them?

[Badran] The Kuwaiti brothers in Jordan and we are a family. They are always welcome in Jordan, as they have always been in the past and will continue to be in the future. We will assist them as they have assisted us. The Central Bank has been in touch with Jordanian banks to facilitate matters for the Kuwaiti brothers. Kuwaiti funds will be treated as deposits or debts from which

they can withdraw Jordanian currency in order to continue to lead decent lives in Jordan. Kuwaitis are welcome here and all Jordanian homes are open to them. I declare that my house is open to all Kuwaitis. They are most welcome in my home and every Jordanian's home. I will receive every Kuwaiti in my home as a dear guest and brother.

[Reporter] I have two questions: The UN Security Council will convene tomorrow to consider the imposition of economic sanctions on Iraq. If such a resolution is passed, how do you think it will affect Jordan, especially if Turkey agrees to shut down the oil pipeline? My second question is: How will Egypt's condemnation of the attack affect Egyptian-Iraqi relations?

[Badran] Regarding Egyptian-Iraqi relations, this is a subject between the two countries. It seems, though, our Egyptian brothers have circumstances of their own. As for the UN Security Council resolution, it is premature for me to comment on that. I would like to say, however, that any escalation will not help a peaceful outcome. This goes without saying. If we want to extinguish the fire, and if there is to be an Arab solution, we need the help of all nations of the world in such an effort.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, will the Jordanian Government allow Jordanians to join the popular army initiated by Iraq in Kuwait, and where does Saudi Arabia stand on Jordan's conciliatory role?

[Badran] Jordan was active right from the start of the attack, and as soon His Majesty King Husayn was alerted to the news of the attack by His Majesty King Fahd, the custodian of the two holy mosques—that was the first his majesty learned of the affair. The custodian of the two holy mosques requested that his majesty get in touch with Iraq on this issue. Therefore, His Majesty King Husayn was in continuous telephone contact with his brothers President Mubarak, and Iraqi, Saudi, and Yemeni leaders. Just to give you an idea of his majesty's interest, on the first day [of the crisis] he worked nonstop for 24 hours. On Friday also, he worked nonstop for 20 hours. This intensive effort was meant to contain the crisis. Had things continued in this way, we would have been better off now.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, some news agencies have indicated that the Gulf states are expected to take measures against Jordan, because it expressed reservations about the Arab League's resolution. What is your comment?

[Badran] What are these reservations, brother? We said they are temporary reservations, a means to an end, not an end in itself. They are reservations aimed at resolving the crisis, as we said. And we agreed with our brothers in Egypt about this. Please allow us to digress a little. Just before my departure to Baghdad Friday morning, a senior Kuwaiti friend contacted me and said he expected us to express reservations and denounce [the Iraqi action]. I said: Look, brother, if you want reservations and denouncement—and I was putting on my clothes hurriedly so as not to miss the plane—why should I be in a hurry, especially on a Friday? We are ready to express reservations; just dictate to me the formula you want and I will announce it and will not go to Iraq, because it is not logical for us to do this and then go talk with Iraq. He said: No, please, we do not want reservations or denouncement. Go to Iraq and try to solve the problem. I asked him what the central issue was, and he said the withdrawal. And this has happened. I am telling this story so you know Jordan's true position.

[Reporter] According to your information and analyses, what do you expect the position of the West and the United States toward Jordan to be, especially in light of increasing Western criticism of Jordan, even before the eruption of the crisis? Do you expect Western measures not only against Iraq but also against the countries that expressed reservations on the Arab League resolution, especially Jordan and the PLO? And do you think this requires intensification of coordination among the PLO, Jordan, and Iraq?

[Badran] If things are to be directed against Jordan, as they say... [changes thought] There are media campaigns against the Jordanian position as a result of the mistaken impression that I am now trying to clarify things—concerning the reservations and so on. There is a central point in Jordan's policy; namely noninterference by foreign countries and Israel in this issue. If foreign media want Jordan to turn a blind eye to this interference, we tell them that this will never happen. We do not want foreign interference in Arab countries. We can solve these problems within the framework of the Arab family.

[Reporter] What is the common ground between the conflicting parties that encourages Jordan to try to restore the contacts between them?

[Badran] I said that the most important point was the withdrawal. Some tendentious foreigners have cast doubts on the withdrawal, claiming it is a maneuver, and so on. No, as I said earlier, we received a cable from our embassy confirming the withdrawal. The Iraqis have translated their words into action. This is the most important thing in such issues. We have been calling for the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories for 24 years. All those forces who have been shouting [over the Iraq-Kuwait dispute] did nothing [to obtain the Israeli withdrawal]. But thanks to mutual confidence and cordiality, the Iraqi withdrawal began only three days after the attack, not 24 years. This, then, is a big step that we must never underestimate; it was a major obstacle that has been removed. There remain other subjects about which there should be an understanding, and this, naturally, requires a meeting, not merely messages carried by Jordan asking whether something is acceptable or not. This needs an Arab meeting. So the main obstacle is now out of the way, and the other points—and some of them are major points—cannot be solved except through a meeting, and this is what Jordan has endeavored to achieve. We do not accept occupations in this manner. We are committed to the Arab League Charter, but, at

the same time, if we make this only a theoretical and abstract position, then we would not be fulfilling our objectives, especially since we were asked, by foreigners and by the Arab family, to play a role through His Majesty King Husayn. They asked the king to play a clear role in this issue. Thank you.

King Contacts Arab Leaders About Gulf Crisis

JN0608062590 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has contacted his brothers the kings and leaders of Arab states within the framework of consultations and coordination to give shape to a joint Arab effort to solve the Iraqi-Kuwaiti crisis. His majesty contacted the custodian of the two holy mosques, Saudi King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, Their Excellencies Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, and Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and their highnesses Qatari Amir Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani and Bahraini Amir 'Isa Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah.

His majesty received a telephone call from Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih during which they discussed the Arab situation in general and the Iraqi-Kuwaiti crisis.

Jordanian Journalists Criticize Egyptian Press

NC0608103490 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Text] Amman, 6 Aug (MENA)—The council of the Jordanian Journalists Association has attacked what it termed "certain Egyptian journalists" for the stand they have adopted on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. In a cable to Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, chairman of the Arab Journalists Federation, the council demanded that measures be taken against those journalists.

According to the cable, certain Egyptian journalists launched a large-scale campaign against Iraq and its nationalist approaches to supporting the Kuwaiti people and the PLO.

The council also sent a cable of support to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on his entry into the Kuwaiti territories to rescue the Kuwaiti people and back their uprising.

In another development, the chairmen of the Jordanian trade unions have asserted that the entry of the Iraqi troops into Kuwait was in response to a request by the Kuwaiti people. In a statement published today by the Jordanian papers, the trade unions point out that the entry of the Iraqi troops was meant to safeguard Kuwaiti security.

'Ulema, Communist Party Decry Iraqi Attack

NC0308061190 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] The Muslim 'Ulema Grouping has called for the crisis between Iraq and Kuwait to be solved. It said that priority should be given to proposals which safeguard the interests of the nation and strengthen its steadfastness. The grouping expressed regret at any lateral local conflicts and regional wars, stressing the need to give priority to the conflict with the Israeli enemy.

Meanwhile, the Lebanese Communist Party has asserted that the Iraqi intervention in Kuwait constitutes a serious precedent which could cause unlimited conflicts and wars with unlimited destructive effects on the Arab nation. In a statement issued yesterday, the party called on the Arab states to put an immediate end to this conflict.

Al-Huss Comments on ICO Talks in Cairo

NC0508141390 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Answering a question by the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY about his contacts during the Islamic Conference Organization's [ICO] foreign ministers conference in Cairo, Prime Minister Dr. Salim al-Huss has said: My meetings at the ICO foreign ministers conference were extremely positive in terms of the Lebanese issue. Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and the foreign ministers with whom I met were completely understanding and supportive.

My meeting with the Arab Tripartite Committee was extremely useful. The Tripartite Committee statement issued after the meeting expressed its continued support for legitimacy and its readiness to continue its efforts to strengthen the course pursued by legitimacy. Agreement was reached with the committee on a specific program of action. The committee was scheduled to begin implementing this program after the conference in Cairo.

However, developments in the Gulf as a result of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait resulted in some delay in the implementation of what was agreed upon. We will remain in touch with the Arab Tripartite Committee, hoping that it will be able to resume its efforts and implement the steps we agreed upon during the Cairo meetings.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: The committee has affirmed on every occasion its commitment to continue working for Lebanon to achieve the goals for which the committee was established. It is continuing its contacts to implement its plan regarding the establishment of an international fund for the reconstruction of Lebanon.

FRC, Belgium Reach Agreement on Hostages

JN0508081390 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] Beirut (exclusive to AL-RA'Y)—Al-RA'Y has learned from high-ranking Lebanese diplomatic sources that a final agreement has been reached between the Belgian authorities and officials in the Fatah Revolutionary Council [FRC], the movement of Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna]. In accordance with this agreement, the FRC will release four Belgian hostages from the (Hotkins) family who were detained aboard the boat (Silco) over three years ago in exchange for the release of the Palestinian Sa'id Nasir who has been held in a Belgian prison since 1980. He is accused of hurling a bomb into a Jewish synagogue in Antwerp, Belgium.

The sources noted that, according to the agreement, 15 August was set as the date to release the four Belgians in Lebanon. A Belgian diplomat is scheduled to arrive two days prior to this date along with a Belgian television crew to cover the release.

The release faltered twice due to the FRC's insistence on guarantees with regard to the release of the Palestinian Nasir in exchange for the four Belgians.

Several days ago, the FRC received a special amnesty decree issued by Belgian King Baudouin I for Sa'id Nasir, which removed any obstacles to the release.

New Book on Fadlallah's Thought Published

NC0308081090

[Summary] Beirut AL-ANWAR on 31 July reports on page 7 that a new book on the thinking of Hizballah spiritual leader Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has been published by the al-Muntada Publishing House. The book is entitled "The Conflict of Wills" [Sira' al-'Iradat] and was written by Salim al-Husni. It contains chapters on Fadlallah's views on Islamic action, Islamic reality, Islamic opposition, and contemporary issues before the Islamic world. The material was gathered from published interviews with Fadlallah and his Friday sermons, as well as from exclusive interviews with him and five previously unpublished speeches in which he discusses the problems facing workers responding to the Islamic call.

Iranian Charge Repeats Readiness To Mediate

LD0208182390 Tehran IRNA in English 1330 GMT 2 Aug 90

[Text] Beirut, Aug. 2, IRNA—Iranian Charge d'Affairs in Beirut Mohammad Javad Zamanian Thursday reiterated the Islamic Republic's readiness to help settle the disputes between the Amal movement and Hizballah.

In a meeting with secretary general of the Nasserite popular organisation Mustafa Sa'd Zamanian also reviewed the latest political and security development in Lebanon, particularly the recent clashes between Amal and Hizballah.

"Resumption of talks between Amal and Hizballah is the basis for the settlement of the disputes, and the Damascus accord is the only radical solution to the clashes in southern Lebanon," Zamanian told reporters after the meeting.

Meanwhile, war fronts in Iqlim al-Tuffah enjoy relative tranquillity in the wake of the continuous contacts between

political personalities in Sidon, who are trying to establish a ceasefire between the warring sides, and facilitate entry of the Red Cross relief workers to the battle zone.

Fatah Official Assassinated in 'Ayn Al-Hulwah

NC0408084390 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Fatah announced in a statement issued today that 'Abd-al-Fattah al-Nazzal, alias Kifah Ghalib, a Fatah official in 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp, has been assassinated.

Mosad Accused of Assassination

NC0408115490 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Fatah—The Revolutionary Council has issued a statement saying that 'Abd-al-Fattah Ghazal [name as heard], a member of the organization, was assassinated in 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp last night. The statement accuses agents of the Israeli Mosad of carrying out the assassination.

Lebanese Forces Positions Under 'Awn Units' Fire

NC0408143390 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] 'Awn's units have continued their acts of aggression against the Lebanese Forces positions in Kasrawan. Between 1300 and 1600 this afternoon they fired 81-mm mortars, accompanied by rockets and machine gun fire, at the Lebanese Forces positions in J'ita and the adjacent neighborhoods. The Lebanese Forces are still committed not to return fire.

Reportage on Iqlim Al-Tuffah Situation

Red Cross To Enter During Truce

NC0308123590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] A guarded calm prevails in Iqlim al-Tuffah. A convoy of the International Red Cross and the Lebanese Red Cross is expected to enter the region to remove the dead and injured. It has been agreed to observe a truce as of 1300 today following a series of intensified contacts which Engineer Mustafa Sa'ad, leader of the Nasirite Popular Organization, held at his home with representatives of Hizballah, the Amal Movement, and the Fatah Movement.

Informed sources in Sidon have told our radio that the Red Cross convoy, which consists of three ambulances and four medium-sized trucks, will take the Sidon-Maghdushah-'Anqun-Sarba-'Ayn Quna road, then split up to go in two directions, toward Jarju' and Kafr Milki, and then return to Sidon. The sources added that 90 bodies of members of the various parties are expected to be evacuated if the operation is successfully carried out.

Red Cross Evacuates Casualties

NC0408052790 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] The International Committee of the Red Cross and the Lebanese Red Cross evacuated the dead and injured from Iqlim al-Tuffah yesterday. Of 60 corpses removed from the Jarju', Kafr Milki, and Jba' areas, 18 were those of Hizballah members. Red Cross sources said that their teams could not remove 25 other corpses which are still lying on the hills surrounding Kafr Milki, Kafr Hatta, Jarju', and 'Arab Salim. The evacuation of casualties was carried out in an atmosphere of caution yesterday. This morning the areas in question were calm.

Calm After Morning Clashes 5 Aug

NC0508113390 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Excerpt] A guarded calm prevailed in Iqlim al-Tuffah today following the outbreak at dawn of clashes during which artillery, rockets, and machine guns were used. According to reports from the South, the calm was marred by intermittent bursts of machine gun and rocket fire at the axes of Jarju' and Kafr Milki.

A military source in the Amal Movement has stated that Hizballah groups tried to advance toward the movement's positions in Jurnayya at 0330 this morning. Amal personnel manning these positions intercepted these groups and put them to rout; the Hizballah groups suffered considerable losses. The source added that the Hizballah groups exacerbated the situation on the axes of Kafr Milki and Kafr Hatta at 0500 and shelled Abu Jamal and al-Sakhriyah hills with mortar fire. The bombardment reached Kafr Hatta township.

The International Committee of the Red Cross and the Lebanese Red Cross completed the removal of the bodies from the battlefields. They took the Amal Movement's dead to the al-Zahrani area and the Palestinian dead to 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. [passage omitted]

Israelis Fly Over Camps

NC0508114490 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Israeli warplanes have been flying at medium altitude over the Iqlim al-Tuffah area and the Palestinian camps near Sidon since shortly after 1400 today.

Junblatt Comments

NC0508184490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt today met in al-Mukhtarah with Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri and Communist Action Party Secretary General Muhsin Ibrahim. Akram Shuhayyib, member of the PSP political bureau, attended the meeting, in which the current situation was discussed.

After the meeting, Junblatt said: The present situation demands holding consultations in order to adopt extraordinary measures and solutions, particularly in the south. He said that undermining the security of the south will restore matters to their pre-1982 situation. He affirmed that the south is a Lebanese national and pan-Arab responsibility. Therefore, he said, it is impermissible to undermine security in the south. The south must not be the cause of another Israeli invasion, God forbid.

Junblatt said: If any of the parties wants political and military freedom in the south, this should be done following consultations with all the Lebanese national forces, foremost the Amal Movement. Therefore, what is demanded now is an end to fighting and implementation of the cabinet's decision—that is, the deployment of the legitimate Army and regular forces in Iqlim al-Tuffah and the withdrawal of gunmen. He added: Let all the Lebanese national and Islamic forces sit down and agree on a concept or the nature of the work of the Lebanese national resistance in the south. Otherwise, we will be breaking some controls and embarking on a course that will expose the Lebanese national and pan-Arab security, specifically Syria's security, to danger.

Answering a question regarding his meeting with a Hizballah delegation last week and his meeting with Birri today and the PSP's role in ending the conflict, Junblatt said: An end to the conflict in Iqlim al-Tuffah can be achieved by implementing the Lebanese cabinet's decision to send the regular forces to southern Lebanon. At this point, I want to comment and explain that some parties in the legitimacy and the Army apparently do not want the Army to be sent to the south, and use unacceptable slogans.

Junblatt added: There are sufficient forces to enter Iqlim al-Tuffah under an acceptable plan. There are sufficient troops and even sufficient weapons, if necessary. But there are some who are creating obstacles in the Defense Ministry and the Army. Why? It appears that we have returned to the time when some people in al-Yarzah and B'abda were betting on an Israeli invasion of Lebanon, knowing that there is going to be one. We warn against this.

Junblatt explained: During our meeting with Subhi al-Tufayli [Hizballah secretary general], we defined a central point—the concept of national resistance. This concept should be agreed upon and accepted by the Lebanese national movement and Syria. He noted that the delay so far has come from legitimacy and from some circles in the Army which refuse to dispatch the Army to the South.

Fierce Clashes Resume

NC0508191390 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Fierce clashes resumed between Amal and Hizballah gunmen on the Jarju' and 'Arab Salim combat lines, in Iqlim al-Tuffah, shortly before 1900 today. The clashes resumed after Red Cross teams evacuated the bodies from the battlefield in Jarju'. The Red Cross teams this evening completed the third and final stage of the evacuation of the bodies.

Amal Reportedly Holds Suspects in Higgins Kidnap

NC0608055890 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Text] A guarded calm prevails in Iqlim al-Tuffah, following skirmishes on the Kafr Milki-Jarju' line in which machine guns and rockets were used. The calm has allowed the Red Cross teams to continue their mission to remove the dead from the battlefield. REUTER says that the Red Cross teams have been able to remove 82 bodies during the past two days. REUTER notes that 220 people have been killed and over 500 injured in the Iqlim al-Tuffah fighting.

Meanwhile, the Amal Movement said that it has arrested six persons on various charges, including the planting of explosives to hurt the international peace-keeping force and involvement in bombings, car bombings, and assassinations, as well as in the kidnapping of U.S. Colonel Higgins.

Amal Group Attacks Israeli Position in Bra'shit

NC0308155890 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] The Amal Movement operations room said in a statement today that one of its units from the Martyr Yusuf Hijazi group attacked a position of the Israeli enemy and its agents in Bra'shit with machine guns and rockets at 2230 yesterday. The unit clashed with the garrison at the positon for 15 minutes. The occupation forces immediately shelled Bra'shit with 120-mm mortars but the mujahidin returned safely to base. One mujahid was slightly wounded.

Israelis Cross Border to Western, Central Sectors

NC0408064790 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] According to the latest reports from the South, an Israeli force consisting of six armored vehicles, 12 armored cars, five military jeeps, and 200 soldiers entered the Metulla gate on the Lebanese border this morning. Together with two helicopters, the force headed for the western sector and for Kawkaba in the central sector.

Send Reinforcements to South

NC0608055290 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Text] Reports received from the south this morning indicate that the Israeli occupation forces have sent additional military reinforcements into the occupied border strip over the past few hours. A convoy of military vehicles and approximately 100 troops took up position on Tallat al-Bayyadah near Tyre. Another armored unit headed to a joint Israeli-Lahd position near (Mrawhin). This is the second time in a week that the Israeli forces have strengthened their positions in this area.

Ministry Demands Iraq's 'Immediate' Withdrawal

JN0408035190 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Damascus—The Foreign Ministry of the Syrian Arab Republic has issued the following statement:

The Syrian Arab Republic's Arab policy is based on firm facts and principles stating that differences among Arab countries must be resolved through dialogue and within the framework of the single Arab family and that the use of force—or threats to use force—among Arab countries is not only rejected but should be considered one of the taboos. It also contradicts the Arab League Charter, the resolutions of the Arab summits, the UN Charter, and the principles of international law and leaves a very negative consequence on joint Arab action and Arab national security.

Based on these facts, and since the early hours of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwaiti territories, the Syrian Arab Republic took the initiative to call for convening an immediate Arab summit to deal with this issue through the Iraqi troops' immediate, unconditional withdrawal from Kuwaiti territories. Dialogue can then start between the two countries to discuss their disputed issues.

The Syrian Arab Republic, which believes that the proposed Arab summit has been delayed due to certain obstacles, wishes to stress that the Iraqi invasion of Kuwaiti territories is rejected. It demands the Iraqi troops' immediate, unconditional withdrawal from Kuwaiti territories and the return of the Kuwaiti Government to assume its duties.

Al-Shar' Criticizes Iraqi Invasion, Leaves Cairo

JN0408164790 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Damascus—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned home this afternoon after heading Syria's delegation to the conference of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers and the emergency session of the Arab League Council, both of which were held in Cairo.

The foreign minister made statements at Cairo airport in which he described the situation resulting from the Iraqi troops' entry into Kuwait as a very dangerous situation.

He read to journalists the text of the Syrian statement issued last night on Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. He said that the invasion has created a very tense situation in the region. This invasion, unfortunately, gives pretexts for foreign intervention in the Gulf.

Answering a question on whether he sees any contradiction in the resolution issued by the Arab League Council last night and the resolution issued earlier by the UN Security Council regarding the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, Mr. al-Shar' said there was no contradiction between the two resolutions. At any rate, Syria adheres to the UN Charter and resolutions.

He said that Arab Syria's policy stems from firm principles and charters that join fraternal Arab countries. Therefore, ever since the invasion occurred, Syria has called on both countries to hold dialogue in search of a solution to their differences stemming from its conviction that the use of force, or threat of force, between two Arab countries is a totally rejected because of the negative effects this has on Arab solidarity and pan-Arab security, in addition to the fact that it violates the Arab League Charter and Arab summit resolutions.

The foreign minister was asked whether he believes the Iraqi conditions are an obstacle to convening the Arab mini-summit, which reportedly will be held tomorrow, Sunday, in Saudi Arabia; he said, according to information available so far, it does not seem likely that the summit will convene tomorrow.

On whether Syria is still calling for an urgent Arab summit, Mr. al-Shar' said that Syria took the initiative very early on to call for a summit immediately to deal with the situation. He said: We hope the obstacles that have so far prevented the summit will be removed.

Kuwaitis Assemble in Riyadh; Seek Syrian Help

JN0308130990 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] In Damascus, Kuwaiti Ambassador to Syria 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Jasim spoke to 700 Kuwaitis who assembled in front of the Kuwaiti Embassy in Damascus today and who called on Syria to intervene to put an end to the occupation of their country by Iraqi forces. Al-Jasim said that the Kuwaiti Embassy in Riyadh has become a Kuwaiti foreign ministry, and that the country's political leaders have taken the Kuwaiti-Saudi border as their headquarters.

Commentary Views Ways To Settle Kuwait 'Crisis'

JN0408154090 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Every crisis that befalls this nation confirms that Syria has always drawn attention to, and urged on others, the fact that the pan-Arab solution is the only means for tackling this crisis in the right way. Only pan-Arab action enables this nation to overcome any ordeal that befalls it from inside or outside. Just as the fateful conflict with the Zionist enemy cannot be confronted except through joint pan-Arab action and a clear pan-Arab view that is based on a strategy that takes this nation's interests and aspirations into consideration, any conflict or differences that might erupt between the sons of this nation cannot find a true solution except if this solution is found within a sound pan-Arab framework based on pan-Arab interests and views.

Syria has always stressed this as a policy and a starting point. It has always been the compass that guides all its positions toward any crisis or problem this nation has

faced. Whoever is concerned about the nation's interests can never be dragged into taking the wrong position. Whoever believes that the nation is able to resolve its problems through dialogue and understanding within a higher pan-Arab framework will never make mistakes. The Arabs, who are now facing an unprecedentedly complex issue—the problem of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait—must return to pan-Arab principles in dealing among themselves and in resolving their problems.

Those following the various reactions to this invasion will realize that the enemies, who are lying in wait for this nation, have seized this opportunity to use its results in their interest, to escalate Arab differences, tarnish the Arabs' international reputation, and instill despair and frustration in Arab citizens. The reply to these hostile campaigns cannot be other than what the Syrian Foreign Ministry statement said, namely that this crisis must be immediately dealt with through a sound Arab framework and the summit institution, which still holds the Arab citizen's confidence. This is why Syria has called for convening an immediate Arab summit to find the means to contain the negative repercussions of this crisis and to prevent the enemies of the nation from poking their noses into it. All Arabs are aware of the extent of the negative and serious repercussions of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on their cause and on Arab relations themselves. Such a method of settling Arab differences through the use of force is not only rejected, but should also be considered—as described by the Syrian Foreign Ministry statement—as something never done. We are certain that the only means to save the nation from this position is that the Arab leaders, without delay or obstacles, hold a summit that would restore to the Arabs not only some of their lost reputation, but also to prove that dialogue is still the language through which the Arabs reach understanding and settle their differences within the framework of the Arab family itself.

Al-Asad Receives Message From U.S. President

JN0508080490 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad last night received a message from U.S. President Bush dealing with the situation in the Arabian Gulf and the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Al-Asad, King Husayn Discuss Gulf Situation

JN0508145590 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at noon today a telephone call from His Majesty King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan during which they discussed the situation in the Gulf and the Arab circumstances in general.

Iranian Foreign Minister Arrives in Damascus

JN0508080190 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0716 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived this morning on a visit to Syria. He was welcomed on arrival at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', the two directors of the Asian and protocol departments at the Foreign Ministry, the Iranian ambassador in Damascus, and other embassy officials.

Delivers Rafsanjani Message

JN0508161890 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1215 today Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and his delegation. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Mohammad Hasan Akhtari, Iran's ambassador in Damascus; attended.

Within the framework of the strong ties between the two countries and their constant consultations, Dr. Velayati conveyed to the president a message from Iranian President 'Ali Hashemi-Rafsanjani dealing with the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and its consequences. The president asked him to send a reply message.

Conversation during the meeting centered on the situation in the region and the efforts to secure the Iraqi troops' withdrawal from Kuwaiti territory and remove the consequences of the invasion.

Meets With Khaddam

JN0608081890 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Text] Damascus, 6 Aug (SANA)—Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam last night received Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati in the presence of Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs, and Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs.

The discussions dealt with developments in the Gulf region and issues of mutual interest.

Calls for Iraqi Withdrawal, Leaves

JN0608094890 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati left Damascus this morning following a two-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', the director of protocol in the Foreign Ministry, the Iranian ambassador in Damascus, and other embassy officials.

In a statement to SANA, Dr. Velayati said that during the visit he conveyed a message to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad from Iranian President 'Ali Hashemi-Rafsanjani. He also held talks with Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Dr. Velayati noted that they discussed and exchanged views on the latest regrettable incidents concerning the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the consequences of this invasion. He said the two countries are calling for the withdrawal of Iraqi forces to international borders and to their preinvasion positions. He concluded by saying: No doubt we cannot remain indifferent toward the results of this invasion. Rather, we will continue to hold talks with our brothers in Syria.

Afghanistan

Afghan-Soviet Protocol Notes New Relations

LD0508172990 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] The protocol for the ninth session of the Afghan-Soviet Intergovernmental Permanent Commission for Economic Cooperation was signed in Moscow on 3 August. The protocol was signed for the Afghan side by Deputy Prime Minister Sarwaw Mangal and for the Soviet Union by Igor Belousov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy.

In the ninth session of Afghan-Soviet Intergovernmental Permanent Commission for Economic Cooperation, talks covered the results of the achievements of the two countries' institutes in connection with the continuation of economic relations after the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. It concluded that the relations and cooperation have been expanded under the new conditions in the interest of both sides as well.

The Republic of Afghanistan side noted Afghan-Soviet cooperation is an important factor of economic life [as heard], and would objectively have an impact on national reconciliation policy implementation. The USSR deputy of council of ministers said the participation of the Soviet Union in the revival of the joint Afghan-Soviet projects would have a special place in present talks. He assessed the future of Soviet Union-Afghanistan relations and noted that the 1988 September agreement between Afghanistan and USSR formed a real foundation for the expansion of economic relations in the long term, and technical and economic cooperation until year 2000.

Both sides expressed confidence that the agreement provides the possibility to take active advantage of the accumulated potential in both sides, economic relations in the field of chemical industry, geological exploration, petroleum processing, and the electrical industry. The commission took special measures to expand Afghan-Soviet economic cooperation and noted that the training of Afghan national cadres and contacts with private sector enterpreneurs of Afghanistan are of special importance.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Colombia

LD0408174590 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations at the level of nonresidential ambassadors was concluded at 1000 New York time on 3 August 1990 between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Colombia at the permanent mission of Colombia at the United Nations in New York. An official UN document has been published there.

The communique was signed on behalf of the Republic of Afghanistan by Nur Mohammad Nur, ambassador and permanent representative of the Republic of Afghanistan at the United Nations, and on behalf of the Republic of Colombia by His Excellency Enrique Penalosa, ambassador and permanent representative of this country to the United Nations.

The text of the joint communique follows:

Interested in broadening the friendship ties and reciprocal advantageous cooperation between the people of the two countries, the Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Columbia have decided today to establish diplomatic relations at the level of nonresidential ambassadors. This decision is based on respect by both sides of the principles of international law, provisions of the UN charter, and support for principles which direct the Nonaligned Movement to struggle for international peace and security, economic development, and the elimination of all traces of colonialism and apartheid.

Both countries agreed to appoint the ambassadors as soon as possible.

Bangladesh

Spokesman Indicates 'Deep Concern' on Kuwait

BK0308125990 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Bangladesh has expressed deep concern at the latest developments in the relations between Iraq and Kuwait. A foreign office spokesman said in Dhaka Thursday [2 August] night that as a member of the ICO [Islamic Conference Organization] and Nonaligned Movement as well as the country which enjoys excellent relations with both Iraq and Kuwait, Bangladesh earnestly hopes that the problems that have been created and the present situation between them would be resolved through negotiations.

Spokesman Calls For Withdrawal of Iraqi Troops

BK0508161590 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] A foreign office spokesman said in Dhaka today that Bangladesh fully supports the call of the UN Security Council, the Arab League, and the Organization of Islamic Conference for the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait. The spokesman described the situation as deplorable and said Bangladesh is consistently opposed to use of force in resolving disputes between sovereign nations.

Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti Embassy in Dhaka today denounced the so-called Kuwaiti government which was set up by the invading Iraqi regime. In a statement it asserted that the Kuwaiti people cannot accord any importance to this (?alleged) government.

Official Affirms Safety of Citizens in Kuwait

BK0308163290 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Foreign Secretary Abul Ahsan has said Bangladesh citizens, including the members of the embassy in Kuwait, are reported safe. He told the UNB [United News of Bangladesh] in Dhaka today that the Foreign Ministry had its last contact with the Bangladesh mission in Kuwait yesterday afternoon.

Rightist Group Says Invasion Harms Islamic Unity

BK0408012090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1953 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Dhaka, Aug 3 (AFP)—A Bangladesh rightist political group Friday condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and said it was a "dangerous blow on the Islamic unity." The Jamaat-e Islami party headed by Abbas Ali Khan said it "strongly condemns the barbaric invasion of Kuwait by Iraq and that the conflict has threatened peace and stability of the Gulf region."

The Jamaat called on the United Nations, the Organisation of Islamic Conference and peace-loving nations of the world to "compel Iraq to withdraw immediately and unconditionally" from Kuwait. Several small fundamental Moslem groups staged demonstrations in Dhaka against the Iraqi attack after Friday mass prayers, witnesses said.

Iran

Reportage, Commentary on Iraqi Invasion

Meshkini Condemns Invasion

LD0308164690 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] Qom, Aug. 3, IRNA—Head of the Experts Assembly Ayatollah 'Ali Meshkini here Friday condemned military invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. Addressing the Friday prayers congregations in this holy city the ayatollah said that the Islamic Republic of Iraj deplores the invasion in spite of Kuwaiti hostility against the Islamic revolution and its support for Baghdad during the 1980-88 imposed war.

The substitute Friday prayer leader told worshippers, "despite animosity of Kuwait against the Islamic revolution, Muslim revolutionaries and its all-out support for Baghdad during the Iraqi imposed-war, on the basis of our religion we are duty bound to condemn any suppresion and aggression as well as military invasion of Kuwait by Iraq."

Referring to condemnation of the Iraqi invasion by most of the world countries, he regretted that these same countries because of their opposition against Islam and the Holy Koran, chose to remain silent vis-a-vis the Iraqi aggression on Iran and the American barbaric attack on an Iranian civil airliner.

Emami-Kashani Sermon on Iraq, Lebanon, Israel

LD0308170190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1130 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Friday prayers sermon by Ayatollah Mohammad Emami-Kashani delivered at Tehran University on 3 August—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. [passage omitted]

In this sermon I would like to discuss some topics. I will do so very briefly due to the heat. The first topic is about the Iraqi military invasion of Kuwait. As the Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign Affairs Ministry announced; this action is condemned according to international law and according to world principles. A military invasion cannot be justified in any way. The Iraqi Government has no justification for its action and what it utters are issues that should be resolved through discussions and friendly negotiations. They are not issues that can be resolved by tanks, guns, and bombs and through firing at people of a country. Those actions are not justified according to logic, common and religious law, or international criteria.

Apart from that, it [the invasion] prepares the grounds for the big powers to find pretexts for their interference in the region and to jeopardize peace and security and stability of the region. Of course, it is with regret that we should say this, the Islamic Republic told the world that it should take a position against aggression that makes the aggressor regret its action, but the Kuwaiti Government adopted a policy [during the Iran-Iraq war] that encouraged the aggressor and supported it. We are sorry to say this, but as you see they themselves became the first victims.

In any case, despite whatever happened and whatever help the Kuwaiti Government rendered, none of these discussions can explain a wrongdoing, and the Islamic Republic respects territorial integrity and sovereignty of any country, in particular a neighbor country with Islamic sentiments which is situated in the region. In fact, all of us should make efforts that Iraq unconditionally withdraws its forces from Kuwait and leaves the people of Kuwait to run their own affairs. [participants chant God is great, death to America, death to Israel]

A wrongful act is wrong; a sinful act is a sin; a violent [act] is violent, and an aggressive [act] is aggression. This is something on which we can make a judgment now. God forbid, the continuation of this may lead to further defilements. This is why the world of Islam, specifically the governments and the nations, should adopt a serious and decisive stance.

As for my second issue, it concerns the miseries and afflictions arising out of Lebanon, in connection with the Hizbollah and the Amal Movement: those who instead of struggling against the usurper Israel are tearing each other apart. Which is the hand which has wreaked such havoc amongst the Muslims all over?

The same applies to Iraq. Iraq, Kuwait, Iran, all the Arab and non-Arab countries, and all the Muslim countries must stand against Israel. It is Israel which should be the target of the shellings. The slogans should be chanted against Israel, the usurper. The sharp edges of the slogans of our religious congregations throughout the Muslim world should be pointed at the Israeli aggressors, and not at themselves. These are all plots hatched by the enemy, using the unscrupulous, dictatorial, egotistic, and megalomaniac individuals in the world, as its instruments for perpetrating its atrocities against the world Muslims.

The third point I will briefly mention concerns the statement you heard from the British Foreign Office, which explicitly promulgated its condemnation of the author of the book THE SATANIC VERSES and the book itself. In condemning them, they more or less acted in accordance with the Majles bill ratified by the nation's representatives. They acknowledged the magnificent status of the Majles and the Islamic Republic. May God further elevate the rank of our illustrious demised imam, who under the protection of the noble prophet, adopted such decisive stance, which was supported by the world Muslims, finally inducing the British Government to come forward with explicit condemnation. It was for the glory of islam, the glory of the Islamic leadership, the glory of the position of Islam that our great imam adopted such a stance, which was endorsed by the dear leader of the Islamic revolution, His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, may his shadow be extended. [crowd chants in support] He endorsed that stance and all other stances adopted by our demised imam, as well as all the paths drawn up by him for our nation and the revolution, all of which were also endorsed by our officials, our government and our honorable president. Our path is that of the imam. We thank the Almighty for having rendered the Islamic Republic such glory. [passage omitted]

'Timely Action' Needed

LD0308215590 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 3 Aug 90

[Text] The Iraqi military invasion of its small neighbor, Kuwait, has entailed exclusive condemnations on the regional and international levels. The Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign, too, yesterday issued an official statement condemning the Iraqi military invasion of Kuwait. The said statement has reminded several points, attending to which is necessary for peace and stability in the region.

In the statement of the Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign Ministry three important points are worth pondering.

The first, explicit allusion that the region's development can be considered as the result of cooperation with the aggressor in the past, which the Islamic Republic of Iran has reminded the regional countries.

Second, the Iraqi military invasion's inconsistency with the indisputable principles of international relations and the serious nature of this move for the national security, the regional as well as international peace, which in their turn can pave the way for the presence of the expansionist foreign powers in the region.

And third, announcement of official stance in view of the reality that the Islamic Republic of Iran is the biggest country in the region with matching interests in the Persian Gulf. Hence, it cannot remain indifferent to the developments which endanger Iran's national security and regional stability.

The stances announced by our Foreign Ministry are too clear and logical to need any new analysis or explanations. Nevertheless, it is worth to mention this reality that the Islamic Republic of Iran has for years warned the entire region against hazards of this type, in which Kuwait is involved today.

A lack of attention to warnings as well as strengthening of the military and economic capability of the aggressor have accelerated the already predicted hazards, and a crisis has taken on a serious dimension presently. This is important because the foreign powers, in the guise of protecting their interests, have once again been [word indistinct] to send their warships to the Persian Gulf waters, which is certainly against the interests of the entire region.

There was the impression that the regional countries and those of the world of Islam enjoy more practical power for controlling the crisis, and eventually for guiding the region toward peace and tranquility, than any other foreign country or world power whose very presence can increase tension in the region.

The crisis of the Iraqi military occupation of Kuwait is expected to be temporary and with the clarification of its negative consequences for Iraq and the region those in power in Baghdad are expected to pay attention to the danger of their military presence in Kuwait and to evacuate that country.

Beyond doubt, if the foreign countries enter the scene the crisis will certainly increase. Some analysts consider coordinated international measures and a serious review of political, economic, and military relations with Iraq as a practical way for encouraging Iraq to withdraw its forces from Kuwait. The first step would be to condemn Iraq, and to impose international sanction on it in a later stage. It is only then that Kuwait can hope to restore its national identity. There is no speck of doubt that if no timely action is taken by the world community Kuwait will lose its national independence, and this will be an (?imprudent) experience and a fateful event for the Arab

world, in which no Arab country has lost its independence through the military intervention of another Arab neighbor. For, this event might seriously endanger the stability of the region and world peace.

President Talks With Turkey's Ozal

LD0408082190 Tehran IRNA in English 0728 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 4, IRNA—Turkish President Turgut Ozal and President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani Saturday exchanged views over the last Thursday [2 August] military invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces. In a telephone contact this morning President Ozal expressed deep concern over Iraq's military attack on Kuwait. The two presidents underlined continuation of bilateral cooperation for restoration of tranquility in the region.

Message to UN Chief Condemns Invasion

LD0408093190 Tehran IRNA in English 0806 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] New York, United Nations, Aug 4, IRNA—Iran's permament Mission at the United Nations in a letter to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Friday [3 August] condemned the Iraqi military invasion of Kuwait.

Describing the last Thursday military aggression as a serious threat to the security and stability of the Persian Gulf region, the letter said that the Islamic Republic as the biggest regional country with the highest interest in the Persian Gulf could not remain indifferent towards these developments which pose direct threat on Iran's national security and stability of the region.

It also said that the invasion is a flagrant violation of all international laws and a serious threat to world security and peace.

The Islamic Republic of Iran calls for immediate and complete withdrawal of Iraqi forces to the internationally recognized borders and settlement of Iraq's disputes with Kuwait through peaceful means.

Papers View Invasion

LD0408111990 Tehran IRNA in English 0847 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Tehran, Aug 4, IRNA—Four major morning papers Saturday editorialized on the Thursday [2 August] Iraqi military invasion of Kuwait stating that it endangered regional peace and security.

The English-language 'TEHRAN TIMES' stressed that Kuwait "Iraq's ally and economic supporter during the Iraqi-imposed war on Iran, is being occupied by Iraq under conditions" when greater unity is needed among the Persian Gulf Muslim states. The Iraqi move, the daily noted, considering Kuwait's call for help from other countries, "can easily become an excuse for the presence of U.S. military forces in the Persian Gulf." This, the article stressed, "poses problems for countries in the region which desire administration and control of the Persian Gulf by the regional countries alone." Iran, as the largest country in the Persian Gulf, "considers the presence of foreign fleets in the Persian Gulf as illogical and unwelcomed and also respects the sovereignty of the regional states."

The daily urged Iran and other Persian Gulf countries to take immediate "steps for ending such acts which endanger not only world and regional peace but in fact the entire Muslim world."

KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL, another English-language daily said: "in Tehran, despite condemnation of the invasion and a call for a return to borders, there is not much sympathy for Kuwait's predicament from the man on the street."

It stressed that Iraqi troops still occupied Iranian territory, "courtesy in part of the Al Sabah clan's money. And who can forget that it was the Kuwaiti tanker re-flagging business that brought the Americans directly into the war on Iraq's side?

"The fact that the U.S. may be committed to go to war to keep a royal family in place indicates America is tied to conceptual anachronisms that will not secure Western energy supplies," said the article.

"Perhaps Saddam himself is the best proof of American nonpolicy," the daily added referring to America's "blindness" to Saddam's war crimes.

"As for American policy blindness", the daily advised "West Germany, Japan, Italy and others so quick to freeze Kuwaiti assets, had better be quicker in separating their destinies from Washington's throughout the Middle East."

Commenting on the same subject, the two Persian-language dailies, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI and ABRAR while condemning any type of aggression said that Kuwait was paying for its support for Iraq in its eight-year old imposed war on Iran.

"Those who are appealing for help today and urging others to condemn aggression, praised Iraq's aggressions and crimes during the past 10 years—eight years of war and two years of ceasefire," wrote JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI. However, the daily added, although this fresh Iraqi move was of no military value, it was the result of the massive investment of Arab reactionaries on Iraq which made the Baghdad regime so impudent tempting it to settle its debts with Arab countries in this manner.

The article noted that Iraq's aggression against Iran was "an aggression which was approved: and, therefore, international circles remained indifferent towards it.

On the contrary, it added, Iraqi invasion of Kuwait is "one which has not been approved" thus entailing immediate reactions from the U.N. Security Council condemning Iraq.

Meanwhile ABRAR pointed to the formation of the (Persian) Gulf Cooperation Council in 1980 which an objective to defend territories of the Persian Gulf states through their unified military forces. The council later formed a military committee which designed a military-defensive plan called "Island's Shield" whose mission was to imemdiately crush any possible non-Arab aggression, the daily added. At the beginning of Kuwait-Iraq dispute, the daily noted, Kuwait tried to get the council to fulfill its mission. But, it stressed, so far the council has failed to declare an explicit stand vis-a-vis the aggression.

The daily wrote that the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait is a warning bell to the Persian Gulf Arab states who remained deaf to Iran's earlier warnings. It concludes by saying, "the fact that a comprehensive peace is impossible while an aggressive regime is present is no longer a claim. Rather, it is a historical reality, correctness of which was proven through the failure of the Island's Shield."

Gulf States Should Find 'Common Position'

LD0408131490 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1056 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Iraq's extensive aggression against the small country of Kuwait has been met with widespread international protest and condemnation. The Islamic Republic of Iran as the major country of the region which has the greatest interests in the Persian Gulf was one of the first governments to take a stance regarding the Iraqi invasion. Our Foreign Ministry statement said: The Islamic Republic of Iran cannot be indifferent toward developments which endanger Iran's national security and regional stability.

Side by side with the condemnation of the Iraqi military invasion by the Security Council and by most governments of the world and of the region, now the question arises as to where the real responsibility for the Iraqi military aggression against Kuwait lies. The Kuwaiti [as heard] Government is one of the region's major allies of Western governments, especially the United States.

Now is seems that the West is paying for its past mistakes. In the course of the eight-year imposed war, time and again the leader and officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran warned the world, especially the main supporters of the Iraqi regime, that helping the Iraqi military build-up and providing all economic and political facilities for the strengthening of that regime would embolden the aggressor for future actions. Unfortunately, these remarks fell on deaf ears and both superpowers, followed by most Western countries, without having a clear analysis of the future, blindly followed the military strengthening of Iraq and armed that regime to its teeth.

Also, most Arab governments of the region did not pay any attention to repeated appeals by Iran, which has always been in favor of the establishment of security in the entire Persian Gulf region and has regarded the security of the region as being dependent upon the collective efforts and endeavors of the Persian Gulf governments. That group of regional countries, without having any clear perception of the future, by exaggerating the imagined threat from Iran, always either voluntarily or under pressure went to the aid of Iraq and provided it with whatever it demanded. Now, they should pay for their past mistakes.

In view of the propaganda war which preceded the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, it is quite clear that the Iraqi leaders resorted to this action on the basis of a premeditated scenario and a precise and phased plan. Although Kuwait is a small country, it possesses a much greater dimension from an economic point of view. Its occupation is not merely the seizure of a deserted island. It is clear that the continuation of this situation would face the Persian Gulf region with a long-term new crisis. The military intervention of foreign powers, as opposed to economic and arms boycott, will turn the Persian Gulf into a center of conflagration.

Will the Iraqi designs end with the occupation of Kuwait or the imposition of a puppet government there, or will they continue and extend to the other weak governments of the region? This is a question to which the West's allies in the region should find an immediate answer. A number of commentators believe that even if the Iraqi forces do not withdraw from Kuwait during the next few days, this crisis cannot have a military solution. The Kuwaiti forces have disintegrated, and disunity and divisions among Arab governments, together with their weakness in taking decisions, will prevent them from adopting a coordinated military action. Furthermore, not only will the military intervention of the superpowers and Western governments not be effective; on the contrary, due to the special situation in the region, it is almost impossible.

Nevertheless, one should not ignore the fact that the new crisis in the Persian Gulf region and the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait will enable the superpowers, especially the United States, to find new pretexts for intervention in the region. Furthermore, it will force the principal struggle against the Zionist regime and support for the uprising of the Muslim Palestinians to lose its priority.

In any case, as regards the present crisis, the main priority is the unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwaiti territory and the solution of the existing differences through peaceful means which are in keeping with Islamic and international principles. The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the clear violation of all international laws and regulations once again stresses the necessity for international and regional cooperation for the establishment and safeguarding of security. Now, in the first instance, the governments of the Persian Gulf region should work for a serious common position, without foreign interference or influence.

ETTELA'AT Comments

LD0408162990 Tehran IRNA in English 1523 GMT 4 Aug 90

["Foster Child Turns Rapaciously on Nourisher Kuwait, says Daily"—IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 4, IRNA—A Persian daily noted Saturday that during Iraq's invasion of the Islamic Republic, the Shaykhdom of Kuwait persistently supported the Ba'thist aggressor against Iran "little knowing that it was feeding a wild beast at her own neighborhood." ETTELA'AT recalled that during the Iraqi war years it was the amir of Kuwait who had involved the Americans in the Persian Gulf, and had his own vessels repeatedly sail under the U.S. flag. During the eight year war, it said, the Arab press had feverishly talked of the fight between 'racist Iran and the Arab nation' despite the fact that the triumph of the Islamic revolution in Iran had ushered in a new light in the region.

Now with the war over against Iran, said the daily, "Arab Kuwait has been agressed upon. Not by a non-Arab invader but by brotherly Arab Iraq, with all ties of fraternity, nay even of gratitude vanishing into thin air."

ETTELA'AT said the mere fact of invading one country by another for whatever reason and cause is "condemnable." It said throughout the war years Iran had condemned the fact of invasion in principle while the Iraqi regime in those years had labelled its aggresion as 'the Arab counter-attack against the non-Arab Persian magis.' It deplored the current situation saying that the Arab heads of state can now demonstrate how much they are committed to helping Kuwait against invasion and that other powers in the region as well as the Western countries can now show if they are really willing to raise a stake for the vanquished Amirs of Kuwait.

"Shaykh Jabir is now actually reaping what he cultivated during the war against Iran." But, concluded the daily, the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq today is as much condemnable as the invasion of Iran by Iraq.

Security Council Reviews Situation

LD0408173490 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] The High Command of National Security held a session this evening chaired by President Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani and in the presence of all its members, high-ranking military commanders, and political advisers. In that session, the situation in the Persian Gulf region and the country of Kuwait were debated, and the necessary decisions were made regarding the reestablishment of peace in the region, the national interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and regional security.

Paper Views Iraq's Goals

LD0408180190 Tehran IRNA in English 1721 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 4, IRNA—In its comentary Saturday the Persian daily "RESALAT" said that Baathist Iraq was seeking several goals in its military invasion of Kuwait of which the most probable was to annex the whole or parts of that oil-rich tiny shaykhdom to its own soil. No one should be surprised, it said, if the Iraqi installed puppet regime calls for merging Kuwait and Iraq into a single state, and in such a case, Baghdad would immediately settle thousands of Iraqi families in Kuwait.

Part of Baghdad's designs is to assume supremacy in the Arab world and extort economic concessions from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, believed the daily.

"Saddam's adventure in Kuwait is also aimed at diverting the attention of his dissatisfied military and masses from Iraq's internal problems. He thinks that in the event of a settlement of the issue, his position would be strengthened at home and in the Arab bloc," it said. Another reason behind the Iraqi invasion, thought RESALAT, was a show of power to potential enemies and a serious threat to Turkey which has checked the flow of the Euphrates River.

"Saddam Husayn now under mounting pressure both at home and abroad, is trying to gain everything or nothing by such adventurism," said the daily and did not rule out the possibility of the Baathist Army advancing towards Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates.

Yazdi Says Invasion Unacceptable

LD0508141590 Tehran IRNA in English 1320 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 5, IRNA—Head of the judiciary Ayatollah Mohammad Yazdi Sunday denounced Iraq's military invasion of Kuwait and said "such an aggression is in no way acceptable."

"By resorting to force one cannot solve disputes between two countries," Yazdi told a meeting of judicial officials.

"Of course the world has paid special attention (to the issue) and taken some measures...The other point is that we are yet to receive any news of the so-called revolutionary move inside Kuwait," he said.

Elsewhere, Ayatollah Yazdi said that Iran's peace talks with Iraq were proceeding normally and added that the negotiations should go ahead on the basis of U.N. Resolution 598 and the Algiers accord.

The ayatollah turning to the Kashmir problem said that it seems "irrational events" happen in Indian controlled Jammu and Kashmir once in a while. He called on the New Delhi government to deal with such incidents "more cautiously and more carefully."

Cabinet Reaffirms Stance

LD0508175490 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Excerpt] The cabinet held a session this afternoon. The session discussed regional developments in the wake of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and reaffirmed the stance promulgated by the Foreign Ministry. [passage omitted]

Further Commentary on Iraqi Motives

LD0508211890 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1733 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Unattributed station commentary]

[Text] The invasion of Kuwait by the military forces of Iraq has been met with widespread condemnations by the Arab world and the international forums, who have imposed punitive measures against Iraq. That invasion, which began in the wake of the weeks-long Iraqi propaganda war waged against Kuwait, finally culminated in the ousting of the house of Sabah. This significant event, which has dominated the international news headlines, poses a few questions: Who is responsible for this war? Why did such an attack take place? What are Iraq's motives behind such military operations? In the course of the past eight years, the Western arrogance, many of the East bloc countries, and the Persian Gulf littoral states, not only encouraged Saddam to violate the Islamic Republic of Iran, but by providing him with financial resources and advanced weapons pursued a policy of deploying coercion against the Islamic revolution; the recent Iraqi invasion of Kuwait is a continuation of that same policy. Those countries that prepared the groundwork for such a policy, are now paying the penalty for their past mistakes.

Moreover, the invasion of Kuwait and the takeover of all the ministries, oil platforms, and commercial sectors at the outset of the attack are indicative of a premeditated Iraqi plan, made possible due to Iraqi knowledge of the condition of the military forces and their areas of deployment. Basically, by raising the issue of border differences, accusing Kuwait of stealing oil, and rejecting any kind of political mediation for the settlement of its crisis with Kuwait, Iraq was paving the way for launching an assault against Kuwait.

Now the question arises as to Iraq's motives behind its invasion of Kuwait. As a result of his eight-year war against the Islamic Republic of Iran, Saddam led his country to the brink of economic collapse. Iraqi debts, which exceeded $80 billion, compounded by the slump in the price of oil—which constitutes the bulk of Iraq earnings—made it impossible for that country to rescue its economy and repay its debts. Consequently, by creating such a crisis, as well as attempting to influence the price of oil, Iraq resorted to bullying tactics and demanded that the Arab countries write off his debts, which amount to tens of billions of dollars. It is necessary to point out that the Iraqi-Kuwait crisis took place at a time when Kuwait entrusted a Western bank with the task of reclaiming from Iraq its loans amounting to tens of billions of dollars, which meant resorting to legal channels by taking the matter to the international courts. But Saddam in his first warning to Kuwait called for the total cancellation of the debts, and since the Kuwait Government refused to give in to Iraqi blackmail and threats, Saddam resorted to force and invaded Kuwait, and in so doing made it clear to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates [UAE]—which had given millions of dollars in loans to Iraq in the course of the imposed war—that recovery of such loans entails heavy costs, which could culminate in the toppling of the governments of those countries.

Control of the islands of Warbah and Bubiyan could also be counted as one of the significant motives behind Iraq's military operations; that country sustained great losses during the imposed war as a result of its limited sea border, and was forced into giving financial and political concessions specifically to Turkey and Arabestan [as heard], so as to sell its oil. In addition, Iraq attempts to strengthen its political status in the Persian Gulf, by changing its sea border and attaining a strategic military position in those two islands.

These political, military, and economic objectives of Iraq are incompatible with the interests of the countries inside and outside the region; hence the Western countries, by resorting to threats of military intervention and the imposition of economic embargo and a sea blockade, are attempting to restore the status quo even though they have so far taken very little practical action to that end.

Most political analysts consider the potential for any direct intevention to be very low. Furthermore, Western intervention will add to the complexity of the situation in the region, rendering it insecure, which is inconsistent with the strategy employed by some of the Western governments with regard to the stabilization of their political situation as well as their economic markets in the Persian Gulf. In addition, economic sanctions in the past few years have shown their ineffectiveness. Various reactions displayed by the Arab countries in regard to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq, have indicated that the Arab world, and also the international community lack the necessary cohesion in the face of such aggression, hence it cannot be expected that the Arab countries will take concerted and effective action to force Iraq into withdrawing its forces from Kuwait. In any case, even the withdrawal of the Iraqi military forces would not alter the main fact of the matter, which is that the Ba'athist popular army has replaced those forces. Even if Iraq withdraws its popular army, it leaves behind a puppet government, any threats to which will bring in the Iraqi forces who will repeat their military aggression in a matter of a few hours.

If we look at the consequences of the Iraqi aggression, beyond the Persian Gulf area, we will see that this crisis has helped the arch-enemy—Zionism—to drop into oblivion, by antagonizing the Arabs against each other

through the creation of political factionalism in the Arab world. In addition the uprising of the Muslim Palestinian people, whose self-sacrifices dominated the international media in the past three yers, has now been overshadowed by the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait.

Political analysts unanimously agree that Iraq's use of force in its international relations will revive the gendarme of the region [reference to title given to the former shah of Iran] plan, a trend which is incompatible with the policies of our country and the other countries in the Persian Gulf. The Islamic Republic of Iran, as the major country in the region, encourages and urges the Persian Gulf states to work toward the safeguarding of regional stability by the region's member countries. This crisis, by creating fear and panic among the Persian Gulf shaykhdoms, who face numerous military and territorial limitations, encourages these countries to seek foreign military support. Any foreign intervention in the Persian Gulf is tantamount to the fulfillment of the wishes of global arrogance in plundering the God-given resources of the Muslim people of that country, and the executors of such a policy will always be in danger of being accused or becoming dependent on others.

Settlement of U.S. Legal Disputes Progresses

LD0508173490 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] The presidential legal adviser announces: 3,500 of the suits filed by the U.S. Government and American companies on which court verdicts have so far been issued—stemming from verdicts of the Hague court or from agreements between the two parties concerned—have been declared as settled.

According to the Central News Unit, the legal adviser said, with reference to the start of talks held since 1981 between various Iranian organizations and American companies for settling financial disputes within the framework of the Algiers declaration: With many of the filed suits now completed, at present only 150 remain and these will be attended to during the next two years.

Reportage on Possibility of Renewed UK Ties

'Stumbling Block' Removed

LD0408165690 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] The director-general of the Western-European Affairs section of our country's Foreign Ministry announced today that the recent remarks delivered by Britain's foreign secretary and other officials from that country were debated in the session of the country's High Council of National Security, chaired by President Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, and in the presence of the Majles the decree was deemed sufficient. They agreed that the Majles conditions were met. He added: Therefore, the legal stumbling block in the way of the reestablishment of political ties between the two countries has been removed, and the Foreign Ministry has been commissioned by the National Security Council to take the necessary step toward the reestablishment of political ties.

Security Council Supports Resumption

LD0408190190 Tehran IRNA in English 1638 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 4, IRNA—The Supreme National Security Council (SNSC) chaired by President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani has instructed the Foreign Ministry to take necessary measures towards resumption of political ties with London, disclosed a Foreign Ministry official today.

According to the director-general for West European affairs, Husayn Musavian, the session reviewed the recent remarks of the British foreign secretary and decided that they were an "adequate response to the demand set by the Majles." Musavian said that the SNSC session was also attended by Majles speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdi Karrubi, Head of the Judiciary Ayatollah Mohammad Yazdi and other members. "The members unanimously agreed that the Majles demand has been met with, thus, removing the legal obstacle in the way of resumption of political ties between the two countries," Musavian said.

Following the British Government's shocking support for sentenced Apostate Salman Rushdie, the Majles served a week's notice obliging the Foreign Ministry to cut off political ties with London in the first week of March 1989, if Britain sticks to its unprincipled stand on the anti-Islamic novel 'The Satanic Verses'.

Last Wednesday [1 August], Douglas Hurd expressed "the greatest respect for Islam" and admitted that the blasphemous novel "The Satanic Verses was found deeply offensive by people of the Islamic faith."

Commentary Views Hurd Statement

NC0408202190 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Aug 90

[Station political commentary]

[Text] Britain has announced a somewhat serious stand on the issue of Salman Rushdie and the book THE SATANIC VERSES. Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd stated that Islam is one of the great celestial religions of the world, with a noble heritage and history. The British foreign secretary said: We respect Islam and the Islamic values and principles, and we realize that THE SATANIC VERSES has hurt the Muslims' feelings. Hurd acknowledged that the followers of any religion feel that their religion has been insulted if lies connected with infidelity are spread about it. He also said that the British Government had no role in publishing THE SATANIC VERSES, nor did it encourage other countries to publish it. He concluded his statement by saying

that there is absolutely no doubt that the British Government and people did not intend in any way to insult Islamic sanctities.

The British foreign secretary's statement comes after a British parliamentary delegation's efforts to absorb the Islamic anger against Britain because of its stand on the publication of apostate Rushdie's book failed approximately two months ago. A spokesman for the British parliamentary delegation said the British Government suggested on 9 June that a British delegation be sent to Tehran to try to end the tension in ties between Iran and Britain as a result of the publication of THE SATANIC VERSES. However, the visit did not take place because of the Thatcher government's refusal to offer an official apology to Muslims on this issue.

The Islamic Shura Council in Iran had requested an official British apology to the Muslims and a condemnation of THE SATANIC VERSES, which was an immense insult to the beliefs of millions of Muslims in the world, as a condition for restoring relations between Iran and Britan.

It seems that the British foreign secretary is trying to play with words to imply that his new statements fulfill the Islamic Shura Council's conditions. In his message, the British foreign secretary said his government had no role in publishing THE SATANIC VERSES nor did it urge any country to publish this book.

Despite the British secretary's new and unprecedented statements, because the British authorities had not sought before to deny its connection with the publication of "The Satanic Verses," it is unlikely that the world's Muslims, particulary Iran's Islamic Shura Council, will want to end this issue with the mere uttering of such statements. The reason is that the British foreign secretary's words do not contain any particular condemnation of this false book nor an apology to the Muslims for the insult to them by Britain's sponsorship of the book.

UK Reportedly Welcomes Resumption

NC0508051590 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] The British Government has welcomed the agreement by the Islamic Republic of Iran to resume diplomatic relations with Britain. This decision was adopted during yesterday's meeting of the country's Supreme Council for National Security, after the British Government adopted a new stand on THE SATANIC VERSES and undertook to respect Islam and Islamic values, and thus satisfied the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In response to the decision by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a British Foreign Office spokesman expressed satisfaction last night.

Velayati Carries President's Message to Damascus

NC0508054590 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 5 Aug 90

[Text] Our Foreign Minister Mr. Velayati left Tehran for Damascus this morning at the head of a high-ranking political delegation. He will be carrying a message from our president to the Syrian president. He will discuss bilateral relations, ways to expand these relations, and important regional issues with high-ranking Syrian officials.